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MALMIERCA ON NONALIGNED, FOREIGN RELATIONS

AU271448 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 22 Jun 87 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca by Zdzis Kaminski: "Pleased With Relations With Poland" -- in Warsaw, date not given]

[Text] [Kaminski] Could you describe Cuban foreign policy's main principles?

[Malmierca] Defense of peace is the corner stone of our foreign policy. At present, for the first time in human history there exists a risk of nuclear war, in which all mankind could perish. That is why we think the defense of peace should be the basic task on which all other political goals should depend. With our international activities we also seek to support peoples' fighting for independence or defending themselves against imperialist aggression. We continue to contribute to the world development of economic and social progress and to expanding bilateral relations with all countries.

[Kaminski] You have come to Poland from Pyongyang where an economic conference of nonaligned countries was held. What is the current situation of the Nonaligned Movement, and what place does Cuba occupy within it?

[Malmierca] Yes, I was in the DPRK and participated in the extraordinary ministerial conference of the Nonaligned movement to discuss South-South cooperation.

It was the first conference on economic cooperation among nonaligned countries and it was attended by representatives from several dozen countries. The conference's final declarations attested to the joint conviction that development and social progress are impossible without peace and disarmament. The conference adopted an action program listing the measures to be taken to tighten various forms of cooperation within the Nonaligned Movement.

While we discussed economic problems in Pyongyang, the information ministers of nonaligned countries held a conference in Harare, Zimbabwe. They stressed most strongly that it is necessary to oppose the information monopoly of large international press agencies, took first steps toward tightening cooperation in this regard, and decided to hold their next meeting in Havana.

Representatives of a number of nonaligned countries also held a meeting in Harare last April to discuss the situation of the Palestinians. The meeting stressed our movement supports the idea of convening an international peace conference to settle the Middle East situation and took the view that a PLO delegation must be one of the equal participants in such a conference. The meeting also demanded that Israel withdraw from all occupied territories.

The ministerial meeting held in Guyana last March discussed the situation in Latin America. Before that, last January leaders of nonaligned countries met in New Delhi to discuss the situation in South Africa.

These and other meetings and conferences in the past few months have shown that the Nonaligned Movement is now very active -- perhaps it has never been so active in all its history -- becoming an increasingly large and independent force that may help solve the world's basic problems.

The talks I had with our Polish partners, including Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, demonstrated the complete identity of views on international issues under discussion.

I think there exist further considerable opportunities to promote Polish-Cuban cooperation. I value my visit to Poland very highly.

[Kaminski] Which aspects of Cuban-Polish relations do you regard as most important?

[Malmierca] In order to establish which aspects are more important and which are less so, we would have to make a division, but this would not be fair. I think all aspects of our relations are equally important.

ALARCON ARRIVES IN BONN, DISCUSSES REGION

PA262140 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1011 GMT 24 Jun 87

[Text] Bonn, 24 Jun (DPA) -- Cuba does not believe Costa Rican President Oscar Arias' Central American peace plan is dead, Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Ricardo Alarcon said today in Bonn.

Alarcon arrived in Bonn to begin a 6-day working visit to the FRG, during which he will participate in a seminar on Cuban relations with Western Europe sponsored by the liberal Friedrich Naumann Foundation.

During an interview with the German press agency (DPA), Alarcon said he does not believe the Arias plan "is dead." The Central American presidents, he added, will not meet this month in Guatemala because of the "evident pressure" from the United States. However, the meeting has not been canceled, and this "does not cease to be interesting," he said.

For the Cuban vice foreign minister, the Costa Rican president's initiative "has to do with Central American -- fundamentally Costa Rican -- concerns, aspirations, and attitudes that do not concur with the United States", which are real and which are not easy to dissipate with a tour (through Central America) by Mr (Philip) Habib" (U.S. Department of State envoy for Central America).

Alarcon said "it will not be easy for subsequent U.S. administrations to continue the policy" of President Ronald Reagan in Central America, "not even a Republican administration that would offer continuity, as for example one by Mr (George) Bush, which would apparently be the most similar."

Alarcon will be received tomorrow in Bonn by Helmut Schaefer, German under secretary of foreign affairs, who is also participating in the seminar, and by Horst Teltschik, foreign affairs adviser to Prime Minister Helmut Kohl. On Monday, the high-level Cuban official is to meet with German Education Minister Juergen Moellemann.

With regard to the current discussion by the Central American governments on conducting meetings of foreign ministers and presidents in the region, the Cuban vice foreign minister said his country is willing "to favor everything that leads to the development of dialogue, discussion, and to the search for negotiated solutions to the war and intervention" in Central America.

As one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, Cuba is always ready to cooperate in the realization of the movement's basic goals: defending peace, consolidating world security, struggling for social and economic progress, and protecting the independence and sovereignty of countries.

[Kaminski] Cuba, which belongs to the great family of Latin American Countries, has been boycotted by them for many years. We all know this has been done under U.S. pressure. But the situation has been changing for some time now. Why?

[Malmierca] To characterize the present situation in Latin America it is necessary to proceed from the fact that awareness of freedom and independence and resistance against U.S. pressure and aggression continue to increase. A sense of the need for cooperation and integration between Latin American countries also continues to grow.

For many years, U.S. wishes continued to be the law for other countries of the region. But these times are gone. Today Latin America continues to reject the thesis imposed on it that Cuba should be diplomatically isolated. We think this attitude is an expression of the struggle for independence waged by Latin American peoples and governments.

[Kaminski] How do you evaluate Cuba's present contacts with Latin American countries?

[Malmierca] These contacts are useful and continue to expand all the time. They are not restricted to politics, trade, and economics, but are also present in culture, sports, science, and so on.

[Kaminski] When talking with the Cuban foreign minister, one is bound to ask about Cuba's relations with the United States.

[Malmierca] I evaluate these relations negatively. Successive U.S. Administrations have sought to eliminate the Cuban revolution, but we hope a time will come when the United States comprehends our revolution is an irreversible process and the United States must respect the Cuban people's resolve to build socialism.

We have been waiting for this for 30 years now, during which time our people have achieved enormous progress. Today, life in Cuba is incomparably better than it was when the United States regarded us as its friend. We hope that one day these relations will improve. We are patient.

[Kaminski] Let us go over to Cuba's relations with European and non-European socialist countries...

[Malmierca] These relations are very good. Cuba is an active CEMA member. Our favorably developing economic relations continue to make an impact on other areas. Our cooperation with socialist countries was and is the basic element of raising our country's living standards.

[Kaminski] How do Polish-Cuban relations fare against this background and in connection with your visit here?

[Malmierca] I can speak about them with satisfaction. During my present visit to Warsaw we signed an accord on cultural, scientific, and educational cooperation. I also had the honor to be received by State Council Chairman Wojciech Jaruzelski, who told me he highly values the present development of Polish-Cuban bilateral relations.

On yesterday's remarks in Bonn by Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti on continuing to encourage dialogue in Central America, Alarcon said that "the Uruguayan position (as a member of the group supporting the Contadora initiative) is healthy and very commendable, and I believe it is shared by all of the other countries."

"The most important effort, which to us is the path, is that of Contadora and its Support Group," he said. "There is explicit support for that effort in the international community, and that cannot be ignored. A single incident, including the cancellation of a conference that could help the Contadora objective, does not make that effort disappear, nor will it make it disappear," Alarcon said.

"It is necessary for the group to seek a way to reactivate its effort and to reaffirm its role in the current circumstances," the Cuban vice foreign minister said in reference to the upcoming meeting in Venezuela on 5 July of the eight countries that directly support those efforts (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, and Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay, respectively).

On the Cuban position that will be set forth during the Naumann Foundation's seminar, Alarcon said his government understands that "despite the difference in systems or ideological options, there are common interests on some aspects of foreign policy" between Cuba and Western Europe.

"We believe Latin America's interest in preventing an escalation of the war in Central America and in seeking a negotiated peaceful resolution to the conflict coincides with European interests," he added.

In commercial matters, he said "there are differences due to the protectionism of various European agricultural products, which make Latin American exports difficult." However, even if there are agreements and disagreements, "there is space for rapprochement as long as differences are discussed frankly and with the desire to find solutions."

Another topic that will be broached during the meeting will be the Central American situation and the "possibilities for detente in the areas of conflict, through Contadora."

"We believe that through Contadora's mechanisms and proposals it will be possible to achieve peace in Central America. We appreciate Europe's support for the Contadora effort, and we believe that in this field European-Latin American concurrence," is strong, Alarcon said.

"It is a matter of achieving effective international pressure to have the Reagan administration abandon the course of aggression and intervention and agree to live in peace with its Central American neighbors," he added.

"The U.S. interventionist policy is in danger after the Irangate scandal" both domestically and abroad, and "a climate that is not propitious for the continuation of this policy" toward Central America "has emerged," the Cuban vice foreign minister said in conclusion.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN HAITI REPORTED, VIEWED

Junta Arrests CATH Leaders

PA051913 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Report by Amalia Sanmartino]

[Text] With repressive actions comparable only to those staged during the days of the Duvalier dynasty, the current Haitian authorities have ordered the Army to attack participants in the numerous popular demonstrations of the past 2 days; demonstrations carried out amid a general strike against the new electoral law.

Because this is the beginning of the 2d week in Haiti of a general stoppage of activities that included most productive sectors, it is opportune to say that with open intentions of perpetuating itself in power, the National Government Council outlawed the Provisional Electoral Council and issued the new law, which gives it the power to postpone and control the elections set to take place this year.

Among the repressive measures adopted by the Haitian Government junta is the arrest of several leaders of the Autonomous Central of Haitian Workers [CATH] last week and the raid against the headquarters of that organization, the country's most important one, which included the theft of important documents.

An extraordinary popular mobilization obtained the release of the detained leaders, who were brutally beaten by police. However, demonstrations continue in order to force the National Government Council to abide by the democratization timetable stipulated in the Constitution.

Without fear of being mistaken, it can be said the repression unleashed over the past several days, which has caused three dead and many wounded, attempts to quiet the great discontent that exists in the country against a government, which, in addition to being a carbon copy of those preceding it, is staging maneuvers to remain in power.

The trampling of union federations, the arrest and torture of leaders, and other similar measures are expressly designed to weaken the Haitian labor movement, but they cannot silence the causes that provoke the just popular wrath.

Protests Continue

PA021333 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] Six dead and 20 wounded is the result of the repression unleashed by the Haitian police against demonstrators who for the past 3 days, have been protesting the new electoral law decreed by the National Government Council, which leads to the replacement of the electoral council's duties. The strike, which began on Monday, was called by more than 50 Haitian organizations and has continued to gain strength because Haitian President Henri Namphy has not answered the people's demands. Justice Minister Francois St Fleur said there is a chance this new electoral law will be amended.

The new electoral law decreed by the National Government Council violates the Constitution. The new law abolishes the supervisory duties of the electoral council created to guarantee the pureness of the elections. Meanwhile, the United Party of Haitian Communists has described the release of three leaders and five members of CATH as a victory. They had been arrested last week.

Repression Reported

PA060256 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Radio Havana has received telephone reports from Port-au-Prince stating that policemen from the Saline headquarters are firing at demonstrators in the (?Cap Foux) neighborhood in the southern part of the Haitian capital. The demonstrators are demanding the resignation of the National Government Council led by General Henri Namphy.

The same source asserts there have been clashes between soldiers and residents of Cap-Haitien, as well as huge demonstrations in Gonaives, (?Port-au-Prince), [name indistinct], and other cities where the same demands are being made.

Ten people have been killed and more than 60 have been wounded as a result of government repression against participants in the general strike that was resumed today for another 48 hours, with the possibility of being extended until the government junta is toppled. The demonstrations throughout the country began in protest over the unconstitutional electoral law decreed by the regime on 22 June, which ignored the Provisional Electoral Council.

Day of Mourning Held

FL032039 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1933 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] The organizers of the people's demonstration in Haiti declared today a day of mourning in memory of the 16 people who died as a result of the government's repression against the demonstrators.

Tomorrow, Saturday, there will be a break to get supplies to indefinitely extend the boycott through next week.

Medical sources from public hospitals say that hundreds have been injured throughout the country where confrontations have occurred between citizens and antiriot police squads armed with automatic weapons and tear gas grenades.

The streets of Port-au-Prince and other Haitian cities are shaken with the racket of loudspeakers and the banking of telephone posts and pots and pans in a peculiar form of citizen's protest that resembles the actions taken at the beginning of last year against the dictator, Jean-Claude Duvalier.

CASTRO TAKES PART IN ENTERPRISES MEETING

FL011820 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Report by Maribel Acosta and Maribel Puerto from the Karl Marx Theater in Havana on 25 June; speakers identified by caption -- recorded]

[Text] The first working session of the Havana City and Havana Provinces' enterprise meeting began this morning and was adjourned at noon. Thirteen reports were heard during this session, specifically from representatives of the party's organizations and the management sector. Problems and deficiencies were discussed in this same theater last year, and a report was presented today on the work carried out to date. Among other things, the conferees examined payroll reductions and construction quality.

[Hilario Echevarria, director, Juan Antonio Mella Enterprise] Our enterprise still faced an extremely difficult situation late last year because of its obsolete pay system, which was evidently demoralizing the workers, and because of the lack of organization among the enterprise's administrative personnel, particularly in the production area. We began to work for a solution to all these problems and eliminated the payroll system, which did not represent an economic guarantee to the people who worked there. In 1986 the enterprise closed its operations with an average salary of 239 pesos; this was not the highest salary in its history because there had been even higher salaries in the past. We can now state the average salary late in May was 181 pesos.

Furthermore, 30 percent of the enterprise's management was replaced and a series of measures adopted. Our comrades can confirm there was a reorganization process in order to analyze the workers' role as active members of the UJC [Union of Young Communists] and the party. We also reorganized the trade union bureau. In addition, we made a series of plans concerning the enterprise's organization, particularly the organization of the enterprise's production because... [changes thought] you know what was really happening in the Juan Antonio Mella Enterprise? This type of contacts, contracts, adjustments, or whatever, was demoralizing the workers. There were high salaries which did not correspond to the real situation and continuously undermined the enterprise's organization.

[Fidel Castro] How many workers do you have in the enterprise?

[Echevarria] We now have approximately 770.

[Castro] Is it a single installation or do you have several?

[Echevarria] No, commander. This is an enterprise that builds metal structures.

[Castro] Yes.

[Echevarria] It is comprised of five production workshops, meaning five basic production workshops.

[Castro] All in the same place?

[Echevarria] Yes, the same place, but we are geographically divided by the Guanabacoa highway.

[Castro] You said you had a large number of temporary workers.

[Echevarria] Yes.

[Castro] will you relocate some of them?

[Echevarria] Well, we have some surveys that indicate there is a possibility of relocating 25 of the 103 temporary workers who will not be included in next year's payroll.

[Castro] Oh, there is an excess of 103 workers then?

[Echevarria] Yes, exactly 103.

[Castro] Well...

[Echevarria, interrupting] We have 103 workers too many.

[Castro] How many temporary workers did you have?

[Echevarria] We had approximately 220.

[Castro] Two temporary workers for every five permanent workers in the production sector.

[Echevarria] Well, more or less like that.

[Castro] How did this happen?

[Echevarria] Well, commander, I think that through the years... [changes thought] We have the same problem in other workshops; for example, the cutting workshop. This is the center or the heart of the factory, because in our line of work you cannot assemble or solder anything unless it has been cut. The salaries in these areas are low because the ratings are low, so the workers try to get into a technical or administrative category. This leads to all kinds of problems. Permanent workers sometimes leave the center and look for jobs in maintenance workshops where they work a single shift. Consequently, a bogus need for temporary workers has proliferated.

[Text] [Castro] Where do you relocate those workers?

[Echevarria] Well, we are analyzing...

[Castro, interrupting] We have a surplus of workers everywhere and we could suddenly discover we cannot solve the problem. If we are rigorous in our rationalization [laughs] we will discover many are not necessary. Consequently, we must reflect on this and search for the appropriate solution. We have already stated if the number of beds is increased in the hospitals, the workers would be able to handle the job, etc. The relocation of these 103 workers is not an easy job, but the fact that for the first time -- I would say for the first time in our history -- we are discussing excess personnel, underutilized personnel, and all those things is something positive. Your surveys on the subject are encouraging and these same surveys must be carried out everywhere, but the conclusions and the implementation of these conclusions must be carefully analyzed.

This cannot be solved in 1 year, 2 years, or 3 years — this will take some time because we want to do everything without causing traumas or problem. We know what kind of problems arise every time we have to relocate temporary workers. The microbrigades are an excellent solution but temporary workers are not the basis of our microbrigades, generally speaking.

[R. Canete, director, No. 2 Engineering Projects Construction Enterprise] Commander, you know that the construction and synchronization of a thermoelectric plant, and the construction of a cardboard and paperboard factory in reality meant assigning all workers to the job. Sometimes the factory workers were not enough and all the workers in the province had to work on the project. We are now involved in a work of great responsibility; specifically, the thermoelectric plant in Matanzas. We are building the boilers in the Matanzas power plant's control room. We are trying to finish the cardboard and paperboard factory, and we are also trying to build the first unit of the thermoelectric plant in Habana del Este.

In addition to all these jobs, we have finished the drying and deveining line at the Quibijan tobacco plant. We concluded repairs to the raw materials storage room at the Artemisa cement factory. We finished enlarging the San Antonio de los Banos poultry plant. Commander, this proves that if we work with the concept, outlook, or guidelines you have provided, the construction sector can efficiently increase the capacity of our economic resources. We are working...

[Castro, interrupting] What other important projects are you building?

[Canete] The most important ones are those that we... [corrects himself] no, we are also working at the Batanabo fishing enterprise, the Ariguanabo textile mill...

[Castro, interrupting] You are working at the fishing enterprise, right?

[Canete] Yes.

[Castro] What are you...

[Canete, interrupting] We are working in the bioprocessing plant.

[Castro] Is your brigade also working at the bioprocessing plant?

[Canete] Yes. Also at the Ariguanabo textile mill.

[Castro] You are also working at the Ariguanabo mill?

[Canete] Yes, at the Ariguanabo mill.

[Castro] Ariguanabo was one of the areas we discussed on another occasion; we had some problems with the roofs.

[Canete] The roofs, Commander?

[Castro] Yes, could you tell us about that?

[Caneta] Well, the brigade's director told you last year during the plenary meeting that the project could be finished ahead of time with the proper financing. The plan estimated 800,000 pesos, so we could use an additional 400,000 pesos. We eventually used 1,219,000 pesos; in other words, the amount you approved for the project was slightly exceeded, but the factory had additional work areas. We are also working to build the Ariguanabo textile mill's roof this year, meaning 1987.

[Castro] Will you finish this year?

[Caneta] The roofs.

[Castro] The problem of the roofs is one of the most serious problems we have. Well, I hope you solve the problems so that the roofs last 15 years, even 10 years, though we should build roofs that last 20 years.

[Enrique Marlon, director, No 3 Engineering Projects Construction Enterprise] The cover and terrace measure 72,000 square meters. This was built according to a Soviet model and practically has no gradient. We began the project and it was finished by placing the so-called [word indistinct] cover, meaning the felt-covered paper. The rest of the cover was built with what's called Mortar-Plass which we had in the country; it was also called polymer sheet but this is not finished like aluminum paper. According to the initial contract, the sheet was purchased in Spain; this was covered with a gravel mixture, gravel mixed with an asphalt solution. The work was done in record time and the quality was totally controlled by the comrades in charge of the investment and the work group. Comrade (Massik) and the comrades from the Ministry of Development [as heard] created the group to control the quality of the roofs. The end result is that the aluminum sheet quickly deteriorates in Cuba due to the level of reflection and the temperature it has to withstand under our sun.

[Castro] You say the Mortar-Plass with aluminum finish does not work.

[Marlon] It does not in large areas or in places where you have to walk over it, because the aluminum sheet will tear.

[Castro] What is the difference between the aluminum sheet and the polymer sheet?

[Marlon] The aluminum sheet is finished with aluminum paper and does not need a protective coat. The polymer sheet is more elastic and it needs a protective coat -- either gravel mixed with cement or serge. This is up to the comrades who handle the project.

[Antonio Marcial, director, Asbestos and Cement Factory] We have specific information that the Mortar-Plass problems are not exactly due to the climate. It is simply an organization problem. I have an example: The textile factory, which [name indistinct] already mentioned. An aluminum Mortar-Plass was used for the textile factory roof, and it had a gradient. I visited the site and the material has worked out very well. In other words, if our climate were the problem, we would have the same thing at the textile mill and other sites. As to the use of aluminum Mortar-Plass, this product must be used in roofs with a gradient and where there is little activity. The product should be handled carefully because if you use it over a damp surface the sun will evaporate the water, the steam will soften the asphalt, and the aluminum surface is no longer smooth. In sum, the continuous evaporation of water creates a series of bubbles in the aluminum surface.

We are studying this problem about the Mortar-Plass and we have ascertained it can be used instead of the other waterproofing materials, provided that four rules are followed -- or else you get negative results. One rule refers to the projects and I have an example: I recently inspected a 12-story building in Camaguey, and we checked the gradient and the roof drains. Everything was all right. However, it had a small wall with no drains; it was like a swimming pool, because a roof drain can be easily clogged with anything. We were accompanied by a specialist of the Spanish firm and we agreed this had to be analyzed.

That is the first rule: We must necessarily make an overall analysis of the projects and seek the possible solutions. Commander, the Mortar-Plass does not exclude the use of serge -- this is a fabulous material -- or felt paper; it simply complements their use.

[Castro] Well, I understand this involves four rules: Projects, placement, quality of the product, and avoiding big mistakes.

[Marcial] And avoiding big mistakes concerning the roof, commander.

[Castro] That's right.

[Marcial] Yes, yes, yes, specifically that. That is why this is not a problem about the weather; it is simply an organization problem.

[Castro] And a gradient. Of course, if you have a gradient you can even use dried palm leaf.

[Marcial] A gradient...

[Castro, interrupting] Not only Mortar-Plass. Thatched roofs are waterproof if they have a gradient.

[Marcial] Yes.

[Castro] It seems the gradient helps all the materials, either one. Now, tell me, how did you get the name Mortar-Plass? How do you spell it? It sounds...

[Marcial] M-o-r-t-a-r-dash...

[Text] [Castro interrupting] As in mortar.

[Marcial, laughs] As in mortar, yes. It is...

[Castro, interrupting] Mortar.

[Marcial] Yes, Mortar-Plass, even though we have...

[Castro, interrupting] How do you spell Plass?

[Marcial] P-l-a-s-s. Plass.

[Castro] Separate words?

[Marcial] Yes, separate, but we have already given it a Cuban name.

[Castro] You have?

[Marical] yes.

[Castro] But we have just learned this name! And it took us some time! I'll be ...!
[laughter] [applause] [Castro laughs] What ...[laughs again] what... [laughs again]
what is the Cuban name?

[Marcial] The Cuban name is -- I have the name somewhere -- I will give it to you later.

[Castro, laughing] Man, he doesn't even know it! [laughter]

[Marcial, laughing] I know it! I know it! You said that no one could tell if the product works or not. I say that if the standard product -- the one we want to develop -- is used in roof surfaces with less than 5 percent gradient and a good finish -- meaning gravel, cement, serge, or any other solution -- it does not mater if people walk on the roof or not.

[Castro] Can you walk on the serge?

[Marcial] Commander, you should not walk on that kind of roof. The problem is that you should not walk on that kind of roof.

[Castro] What if you have some work to do?

[Marcial] Commander, the project should include solutions; for example, if you have to walk on the roof then it should have tiles which allow this kind of traffic. These problems should be solved by whoever is in charge of the project. I found the name!

[Castro] You did?

[Marcial] Lamisfal.

[Castro] What?

[Marcial] Lamisfal. [laughter]

[Castro] Lami-what? [laughter]

[Jorghe Lezcano] That name is even worse!

[Castro] Lame...please spell it!

[Marcial] With great pleasure: L-a-m-i-s-f-a-l. Lamisfal.

[Castro] Lamisfal?

[Marcial] Lamisfal, which is classified in two ways....

[Castro, interrupting] That name must be French, then, or English, or something like that. [laughter] Or even Persian!

[Marcial] No, this is a Cuban, native, and communist product. The name is Lamisfal.

[Castro] I have always thought the simpler the solution the better. You have already mentioned a series number of provisions that are, well, projects, placements...[changes thought] we already know we failed concerning the placement. I think all the roofs we make should be placed correctly and the product's quality guaranteed. You should not run out of the high-density polyethylene you have mentioned or the oil...[corrects himself] waterproofing asphalt, and everything else you need to complete the job. And then you must avoid big mistakes. The most common thing is that the project fails, the placement is not correct, the quality of the product is poor, and people make big mistakes. [laughter]

[Marcial] Well, I would like to tell you something, Commander. The problem is this: The organization that I head...[changes thought] My responsibility is to guarantee the quality of our work, and I guarantee it. Those in charge of the project have the same responsibility I have, and they must pledge to guarantee the quality. Likewise, the workers in charge of the construction must pledge to do a good job. Otherwise, the roofs will continue to leak and we cannot allow that. I assure you we can guarantee the quality of the job if we all fulfill our pledge -- and we fulfill ours!

[Castro] I do not imply we have to settle for poorly done jobs, but we must face the truth. A gradient is important, of course, because the roof's resistance will improve with a bigger gradient despite all the other factors. I think even this notebook could be used as a roof if it has a good gradient. If the roof becomes a swimming pool then we will have all kinds of leaks. I state my doubts because we sometimes fall for a specific technology or product, but we still have to see if it will last 10 years.

NEW INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS CARDS EFFECTIVE 10 AUG

FLO41524 Havana Radio Relog; Network in Spanish 1407 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Rigoberto Fernandez, vice minister of domestic trade, has pointed out that the new industrial products cards will be in effect on 10 August and that they are being distributed at food stores. Fernandez noted that opinions have surfaced among the population concerning the marketing of some controlled goods in high demand just when the present cards are about to expire. He explained that a supply of women's panties and men's shorts has recently reached the warehouses corresponding to the July distribution. This shipment is in the process of being dispatched and will shortly be available at retailers.

The official added that the policy of the Domestic Trade Ministry in connection with controlled products is that the merchandise reaching the warehouses to put into circulation as soon as possible.

NEW MICROBRIGADE FORM APPLIES IN ARROYO NARANJO

FLO31401 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] A new form of microbrigade made up of personnel working in them after their regular working hours is in place at the Arroyo Naranjo Municipality, Havana City Province. Drivers and clerical personnel of the municipal transportation department have begun this new experience. Education workers and teachers at La Cabana will follow suit. They have already obtained the land on which they will build their hoses. This is part of the efforts made by the microbrigade movement in the capital.

HAITIREACTIONS TO CNG ELECTORAL PROCESS DECREE CONTINUE

CNG Annuls Decree

PA030013 Paris AFP in Spanish 2352 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 2 Jul (AFP) -- The National Government Council [CNG] annulled the decree whereby it decided to take control of the electoral process, state television reported.

The resignation of Information Minister Jacques Lorthé was also announced.

The promulgation of this decree gave rise to 3 days of a general strike and violent demonstrations which left a toll of 12 dead since last Monday.

Street Violence Flares

PA032210 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2133 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 3 Jul (REUTER) -- Soldiers shot and killed seven demonstrators when street violence flared up again today in this capital, medical sources reported.

One demonstrator was shot right between the eyes, according to eyewitnesses in downtown Port-au-Prince.

The disturbances took place while a large part of Haiti was paralyzed by the largest general strike in memory.

Armed Forces Support CNG

PA050130 Paris AFP in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Jul (AFP) -- The Haitian Armed Forces renewed today its "total support" of the National Government Council that "remains and will remain in power" until 7 February 1988, "in conformity with the new Constitution."

A communique from the Army General Headquarters signed by some 30 colonels, lieutenant colonels, and commanders of the three branches and heads of the diverse military regions reiterates that the Armed Forces "will maintain absolute neutrality" on the topic of the different electoral timetables.

The General Headquarters notes that specific instructions have been issued so the military will use "moderation and wisdom in the security measures" they must assume.

Also, the Armed Forces appealed to all the political movements and organizations to "help them in the task of ensuring calm."

CEP Suspends Talks With CNG

PA050129 Paris AFP in Spanish 2319 GMT 4 Jul 87

Port-au-Prince, 4 Jul (AFP) -- The Provisional Electoral Council (CEP) decided today to suspend negotiations with the National Government Council (CNG) due particularly to the "barbaric acts" attributed to the Army.

In a communique, the CEP gives an account of various cases of flagrant abuses on the part of soldiers during the demonstrations over the past 5 days and of "disquieting purposes" that manifest a "spirit of reprisal" on the part of the military, according to what one of its members heard.

Charged with organizing the upcoming elections, the CEP is composed of representatives of diverse sectors of the people. The CNG attempt to transform it into a dependent government organization gave rise to demonstrations and strikes in the past few days.

Yesterday, after 4 days of dialogue, the government issued a decree reestablishing the independence of the CEP.

The suspension of negotiations between the two organizations implies a break in the only channel of dialogue between the government and civilian society at a time when the government appears to be ever-increasingly isolated and when numerous popular organizations are demanding its resignation.

6 Jul Strike Called

PA050205 Paris AFP in Spanish 0036 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 4 Jul (AFP) -- The Coordination Committee of 57 political, labor, and civic organizations, that called the strike several days ago, reiterated today its call for a general strike this Monday throughout the country.

The Coordination Committee demands the resignation of the National Government Council (CNG), which it accused of being allied with the supporters of Jean-Claude Duvalier, president-for-life who was overthrown on 7 February 1986.

The resignation of the CNG was also demanded by several popular organizations, including the Patriotic Union Bloc and the Committee of Democratic Forces; by some moderate parties such as the Regrouping of Progressive National Democrats of Leslie Manigat, candidate for president; and by diverse church groups.

The CNG stated today that it will not resign and the Armed Forces solemnly renewed its support in a communique read on radio and television and signed by 35 high ranking officers of the three armed branches.

ST CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

DEPUTY LEADER RESIGNS FROM OPPOSITION LABOR PARTY

FL301502 Bridgetown CANA in English 1201 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Text] Basseterre, St. Kitts, June 30, CANA -- Deputy leader Dr. Henry Browne has resigned from the opposition St Kitts and Nevis Labour Party and indicates he plans to leave the senate, the party reported. The party said Browne was quitting for personal reasons which it did not detail.

ARIAS QUESTIONS AUTHENTICITY OF DOCUMENT

PA031222 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] President Oscar Arias has asked Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto to investigate the authenticity of a document mentioned in the press as part of a boycott of the peace plan. President Arias said: I do not believe it would be wise to refer to a document that I am not sure was issued by the Managua government.

Arias Sanchez said he has asked the foreign minister to confirm if the document is authentic and if it can be viewed as an official document of the Nicaraguan Government. I believe things that have happened in the past, are happening now, and could happen in the future are consonant with what is stated in the document, President Arias said. He added that he has no doubts about the future obstacles to the Arias plan mentioned there.

Arias said: We have experienced great sufferings in the past and present. However, he noted there is some speculation, and that some have freed their imagination like Jules Verne. He warned that not everything is fiction, as there is much that is based on reality. The coincidence between what is mentioned in the document and real facts makes me doubt it is false, and makes me believe it could be a legitimate document of the Managua government, President Arias said.

However, Arias would not comment any further on the document, which was supposedly prepared by the [name indistinct] commission, and which mentions a series of actions to boycott the Arias peace plan.

GOVERNMENT SENDS AMBASSADOR TO NICARAGUA

PA272059 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Jun 87

[Text] Farid Ayales Esna will go to Managua today to assume his duty as ambassador there. Ayales Esna is the first Costa Rican ambassador to Nicaragua since May 1985. The last Costa Rican ambassador was Oscar Castro Vega who was recalled by the Monge Alvarez administration following the incident that occurred in Las Crucitas where several civil guardsmen were killed in an ambush staged by the EPS.

Ayales Esna met with Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto and President Oscar Arias for a few minutes yesterday afternoon. At the end of the meeting, Madrigal Nieto said they had exchanged views prior to Ayales Esna's departure for Managua and had informed him of the latest developments in the regional situation.

Ayales Esna will leave at 1730 today on the regular COPA [Compania Panamena de Aviacion] flight.

FDR'S UNGO EXTENDS PROPOSAL RESPONSE DEADLINE

PA021505 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Telephone interview with FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo by unidentified YSKL reporter on 1 July; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Dr Ungo, we would like to hear your views regarding the deadline you gave the government to answer the 18-point proposal presented by the FMLN-FDR. What will the FMLN-FDR do in view of the government's refusal to respond?

[Ungo] No official or clear negative answer has been received. The government continues to evade the issue and it has refused to answer our demands despite our more than reasonable and prudent deadline. We gave them more than a month to study the proposal and give us an affirmative or negative answer. We suggested the appointment of a civilian and military joint commission. However, they continue to evade the issue and as of this date, 1 July, we still have not heard from them. The deadline we gave expired on 30 June. We gave them until 30 June, the last 2 weeks in June, to respond to our proposal through the archbishop.

We have learned that a Salvadoran Army High Command delegation left for the United States 2 or 3 days ago to negotiate more military aid for El Salvador. This is a matter of concern because this is against what we are trying to achieve with our 18-point proposal. We are trying to lower the intensity [desintensifique] of the war and reduce the social, economic, human cost, and impact of the war. Meanwhile, the Army High Command sends a delegation to Washington to request more weapons, planes, and helicopters. All these are negative signs being given by a government that is bent on extending and increasing the war.

However, as a gesture of goodwill and taking into consideration the possibility that a civilian and military commission has been appointed and that it is studying our proposal -- supported by the Salvadoran people and various sectors of the population -- the FMLN-FDR has decided to extend its deadline until 10 July. We are extending the deadline for another 10 days. We hope that President Duarte will attend to this matter before he leaves for Europe. This is a national problem, and Duarte should show the people that this matter is more important than his foreign affairs. We have extended our deadline, and he has the time to think about it.

We also hope that San Salvador's Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas will assume a more active role and approach President Duarte to ask him to give his answer before boarding the plane to Europe. This is our position.

Despite the negative signs we have been receiving, we have extended the deadlines. There are many signs pointing to an intensification of the war rather than the lessening of its intensity. However, we are giving them 10 more days.

[Reporter] Have you already decided what you will do if the government does not give its answer with the deadline?

[Ungo] We would have to watch for signs given in the next few days. We are already seeing some signs that worry us, one of these signs being the request for more military aid. This is being done despite the fact that the Salvadoran Government has received \$3.2 billion since 1980 and in 1987 will receive more than \$700 million. All these are signs that we must analyze in the next few days.

We do not yet wish to say what we will do, because we feel we have given them another chance for an answer by extending our deadline. We also hope that the archbishop will help in this. He has always called for and urged the resumption of the dialogue. He has also called for negotiations for the humanization of the war. Therefore, we will wait until 10 July before we publicly express our position. We will wait until 10 July and see what happens during these days. I do wish to point out that the visit of the Salvadoran Army High Command delegation to Washington is also aimed at something else. We have seen 87 changes within the Armed Forces command. These changes began on 1 June, and more changes were made recently. We saw that Colonel Vargas, the commander in Morazan Department, was transferred. Something smells fishy. Militarily, they are not too pleased with the situation, and they continue to request more blood transfusions -- more weapons and money -- from Washington. This is not a sign of good health. This proves that they are not doing very well, but that they are stubborn and are bent on intensifying the war despite their high investments and low yields. This would be the perfect time to seek a political solution because they must begin to realize, once and for all, that there is no way they can resolve the Salvadoran conflict through strictly military measures.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, what is your opinion regarding the Army delegation's trip to Washington and the recent command changes within the Armed Forces? Do you think that this is a sign of weakness, or is the FMLN becoming stronger?

[Ungo] There is only one word to describe this, and everyone knows it, the word is crisis. They are experiencing a crisis, and for the past 7 years they have been trying to find a way to resolve it. Every year, they start out trying to fool themselves with their own propaganda, but it does not take them too long to realize that things are not going the way they wanted.

[Reporter] Do you have any knowledge regarding the internal struggle waged by the Christian Democratic Party? We have been hearing of divisions within the party. What have you heard about the divisions within the ruling party?

[Ungo] It is an internal problem of the party, and we are not really interested in that. I do not think the Salvadoran people are interested in the party's internal problems. I do believe that this is another side-effect of the crisis. This crisis within the Christian Democratic Party shows us that the party is isolated; it is a party confronted by the right, center, and left -- all this within the party itself. I think that it is the result of ambition and corruption. When the cake is good, everyone wants a big slice. However, in doing this, they forget the interests of the Salvadoran people.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, the FMLN-FDR have already presented their 18-point proposal. Are you planning other measures to reach an agreement between the FMLN-FDR and the government and thus resume the dialogue? Some observers have said that the dialogue will not be possible this year or during Duarte's term in office. Do you feel that this is true or do you think that a new dialogue between the FMLN-FDR and the government is possible?

[Ungo] As you know, it takes two to tango. It takes two parties to sit down and talk. However, only one party is necessary to wage a war. In this sense, we depend on the decisions made by the Reagan administration. The Reagan administration imposes its decision on Duarte and the Salvadoran Government as a whole. Therefore, we are not too optimistic about a short-term solution. However, we will continue to do our part, locally as well as internationally, to create conditions for the dialogue. We have presented our 18-point proposal, and we do not feel that this proposal has been exhausted, much less finished, even if the government is evading an answer or rejecting the proposal itself.

We feel that the Salvadoran people are interested in this proposal and will continue to support it. They will continue in their attempts to achieve a dialogue. We will continue to work on this and see if we can achieve some results in the short or medium term. I think that the situation is becoming more difficult, more complicated for Duarte; and I think that the time will come when he will not be able to ignore or evade the dialogue. For the upcoming campaign, he is going to have to voice his position regarding this issue, and the people no longer believe what he is saying. Therefore, he is going to have to do something about the dialogue.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, what is your opinion of Colonel Sigifredo Ochoa -- according to many, one of the most outstanding officers involved in the counterinsurgency operations -- joining the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA? Do you think ARENA can get more votes in the next elections?

[Ungo] I think that the Salvadoran people already know everything about the various political organizations, the rightist organizations. The people know of the rightist sectors that promote a fake democracy in which only the interests against the people are expressed. I think that the people will not be fooled by ARENA. As a matter of fact, they can no longer be fooled by the Christian Democratic Party, which we know as the lesser of two evils.

On the other hand, this division within the military is quite interesting. Ochoa has been very outspoken regarding the U.S. advisers and the counterinsurgency plans that have been failing. I have no military knowledge, and I am not involved in military affairs; therefore, I cannot tell you whether he was a good officer. I do think that his decision has received much publicity. I do not know if publicity and truth coincide. Ochoa's last command in Chalatenango was not that successful. He may have had some success in Cabanas Department a few years ago; however, his last command in Chalatenango Department was not that successful. The FMLN advanced quite a bit in that department. I do find that it is interesting to see that his military and political views are different than the views expressed by the current Army General Staff.

These are all signs of division within themselves and the rightist parties. We know that he cannot aspire to president. He could boost ARENA candidates for deputy, but I do not think that the people will view ARENA as a people's party, a party that defends the interests of the people.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, since the new attorney general was appointed, we have heard that the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero case will be reopened. We have heard that new efforts are being made to clear up his assassination. Once again, the political sectors are accusing one another. How do you view this?

[Ungo] I think this is just a game for the sake of appearances. I think that the Catholic Church is trying to use Msgr Romero's name. However, the killing wheels continue to turn. I do not think that any serious investigations will be made. Those responsible for more than (?80,000) deaths have not been punished. I think that this is just a game for the sake of appearances.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, do you have anything else you wish to add?

[Ungo] I want to thank YSKL for this opportunity to address the Salvadoran people and advise them of our decision to extend, to 10 July, the deadline we gave the government to respond to our proposal.

FMLN REPORTS ON 21-27 JUN MILITARY VICTORIES

PA011303 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 28 Jun 87

[Excerpts] During this week of new victories for our people and defeats for the Christian Democratic dictatorship; our glorious army of workers, peasants, and students has inflicted a total of 136 casualties, included dead and wounded. [passage omitted]

Aside from the 136 casualties in the week of 21-27 June, our guerrilla units have laid 22 ambushes by using our powerful revolutionary mines placed in the path of the demoralized Duarteist troops. We have attacked six enemy positions and have engaged in seven victorious clashes. [passage omitted]

Of the 136 casualties inflicted on the Yankee army in our country [as heard], the following have been officially confirmed dead: one corporal, one second lieutenant, two sergeants, one lieutenant, and one Army major. [passage omitted]

In addition, we inform our people that during this week's victories over the soft Duarte army, we have totally destroyed two military trucks and brought down a helicopter in the Cabanas Department area. [passage omitted]

We report on the actions perpetrated by our urban commandos: this week, they inflicted four casualties on the criminal national police right in San Salvador. [passage omitted]

ARMY COOPERATES IN CAMPAIGN AGAINST MINES

PA290050 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1500 GMT 26 Jun 87

[Coprefa report]

[Text] Aware of the mine war conducted by the FMLN throughout the national territory and the enormous number of people wounded by mines, the Salvadoran Armed Forces have decided to directly and effectively cooperate with the (? Salvadoran Council of Miners) to promote the campaign of that organization.

Among the activities carried out by the Salvadoran Armed Forces as well as others they plan to conduct are: placing barricades and movable structures on the busiest roads, the distribution of posters and leaflets, and the production and distribution of pamphlets that will help people know about the various types of mines and ways to avoid their effects.

One of the most important activities that the Salvadoran Armed Forces will conduct in fulfilling a request made by the Education Ministry is the delivery of lectures and the distribution of educational pamphlets by members of the security bodies and military units in the various schools to inform students on how to prevent fatal accidents.

The Armed Forces considers this campaign to be very valuable because of its humanist orientation toward preventing accidents and the fact that it encourages humanitarian organizations to cooperate.

CONTRA MINE EXPLOSION KILLS SALVADORAN MONK

PA041957 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1750 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Communique issued by the Defense Ministry -- date and place not given]

[Text] At 1700 yesterday, a civilian station wagon traveling along the La Patriota-Matiguas road hit an antitank mine planted by the counterrevolution in the San Pablo area, 10 km northeast of Matiguas, Matagalpa Department. The explosion killed Tomas Sabaleta, a Salvadoran citizen and Franciscan monk, and injured Matiguas Paris priest Father Ignacio Urbina, Digna Martinez, and Emperatriz Martinez.

Protest Note Sent to U.S.

PA042019 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Letter from Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz dated 4 July]

[Text] Managua, 4 July 1987

To Mr George Shultz, secretary of state of the United States of America

Mr Secretary of State:

With patriotic and Christian indignation, I am once again forced to address you to protest in the most vigorous way against the most recent acts of state terrorism carried out by your government through mercenaries that you finance and direct against the Nicaraguan people and government.

Yesterday, Friday, 3 July, at 1730, Somozist terrorists at the service of the U.S. Government blew up a pickup truck owned by Franciscan brothers that was transporting a pastoral team from La Patriota to Matiguas. The incident took place in the San Pablo area, 14 km northeast of Mitiguas, Matagalpa Department, causing the death of Franciscan priest Tomas Zavaleta.

Father Ignacio Urbina, parish priest [word indistinct] and superior of the Franciscans in Nicaragua, was seriously injured. He is hospitalized with a dislocation between the fifth and sixth cervical vertebrae, which does not allow him to move. Also injured were two members of the parish's pastoral team, Emperatriz Martinez and Digna Martinez. According to reports received so far, Emperatriz Martinez suffered a cerebral edema and is in delicate condition.

With this incident, the U.S. Government, whose Herodian policy has so far been characterized by the murder of children, women, and the elderly, now becomes a murderer of priests. Mr Secretary, when will your government's thirst for blood be satiated?

We do not doubt that the United States is strong and that the arrogance of power makes you think you can continue to commit the most hateful crimes and not be punished.

That is why you ignore the ruling of the International Court of Justice that orders you to immediately end your immoral and illegal policy against Nicaragua. You are even powerful enough to buy the silence of the local Creoles and make more than one renegade to dare to lobby for new multimillion amounts to continue financing mercenaries.

Therefore, innocent blood shed in Nicaragua will be a burden upon you. You will not be able to fool divine justice; you will not be able to escape from the saintly ire of all Nicaraguan revolutionary and Christian people and of all the peoples of Latin America and the world for all the bloodshed, suffering, and destruction your aggression has caused in Nicaragua.

We are nursing hopes that these regrettable and condemnable incidents, which are taking place when the United States is marking another anniversary of its independence, will make its government reflect on the urgency of respecting Nicaragua's independence and change its illegal policy of force for a policy of dialogue and respect allowing the formalization of relations between our two countries.

Without other matters for the time being,

[signed] Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, foreign minister

Ortega Says Reagan Responsible

PA042310 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1858 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega this morning visited the morgue at the Matagalpa regional hospital, which holds the body of Franciscan priest Fray Tomas Zabaleta, 40, who was murdered by the Reagan administration's mercenaries yesterday. Here is the president:

[Begin recording] [Ortega] [Words indistinct] No priest had been murdered here until now. This is the first one murdered in Nicaragua by President Ronald Reagan's criminal, terrorist policy. It is contradictory since President Reagan has been speaking in favor of religion and against the Nicaraguan Government -- supposedly because we persecute religion in Nicaragua. But it is Reagan who persecutes religion here in Nicaragua, murdering priests like this martyr and saint, who gave his life for the Nicaraguan peasants. He was a priest, a religious man doing Christian humanitarian work and carrying out a religious project. He was brutally murdered by Reagan's policy.

[Reporter] A short while ago, you said this should make the Nicaraguan religious leaders think. What is the status of the dialogue with the church?

[Ortega] Well, those who are stubborn and who do not want dialogue to progress would do well to consider situations like this. They should meditate, think carefully, and work and make others ready for dialogue instead of being instruments for U.S. policy. They should stop getting money from the CIA and avoid being accomplices in crimes like this. This is a loathsome crime that makes us indignant. We hope Cardinal Obando will clearly condemn this crime and point his finger at the person responsible, President Reagan.

[Reporter] How is the dialogue with the church going?

[Ortega] We are willing to keep talking with the church and reach firm agreements with it. We are not willing, however, to permit the church to continue to get money from the CIA and to be an accomplice in crimes against the people, such as the one committed against this priest.

[Reporter] [words indistinct]

[Ortega] Well, we are ready to talk. But they keep raising obstacles and procrastinating.

[Reporter] What about dialogue with the private sector?

[Ortega] We have not planned anything in that direction so far. [end recording]

During his visit to the morgue at the Matagalpa regional hospital this morning, the president offered his condolences to the Franciscan community on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the revolutionary government.

GOVERNMENT DEMAND U.S. RELEASE 'KIDNAP VICTIMS'

PA021420 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Foreign Ministry communique issued in Managua on 1 July]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry reports the following to the Nicaraguan people and the international community:

The Nicaraguan Government charges that because of the failure of its political and military plans, the U.S. Government has intensified in the last few months acts of terrorism against civilian and economic targets carried out by the mercenary units operating out of bases in Honduras. This criminal terrorist campaign seeks to present to international public opinion the image of a very active, belligerent, and militarily predominant mercenary force to justify the hundreds of millions of dollars spent by the U.S. Government in the war of aggression against Nicaragua and to thus obtain approval from Congress for continued financial assistance to counterrevolutionaries.

This policy of state terrorism, which has been stepped up by the U.S. Administration in recent months, has increased the number of casualties among children, women, the elderly, youths, and adults, who have been murdered, wounded, kidnapped, displaced, and disabled. An outstanding case among these crimes is the recent killing of Chilean cooperation worker Manuel Lopez Ibanez, member of the Danish Committee of the World University Services who, like Benjamin Linder, was murdered with premeditation and savagery by those who pretended to be defenders of human rights.

As a result of this immoral and illegal policy, which violates the most elementary rules of the international legal system, over 10 peasant cooperatives have been the target of criminal attacks. Likewise, 685 Nicaraguan citizens have been kidnapped during the last few months.

Under this U.S. terrorist policy, the attacks on economic targets, cooperatives in rural areas, mountain areas in regions 1, 5, and 6, and even in the remote places in which the counterrevolutionaries have unsuccessfully tried to rebuild their forces and obtain a measure of social support have been stepped up to stop the irreversible process of the revolution's consolidation

Nicaragua emphatically denounces the counterrevolutionaries' systematic practice of kidnapping mainly peasants to replace their casualties by force because they lack a social base of support. The kidnapped peasants are trained in the mercenary bases in Honduras and forced to stage raids on Nicaraguan territory.

The Nicaraguan Government demands that the U.S. Government instruct its mercenary forces to end these criminal practices and to turn over to the Honduran Red Cross all kidnap victims who are still in the counterrevolutionaries' camps in Honduran territory, including the following members of the Patriotic Military Service [MPS]: Richard Lugo Chamorro, son of Commander Richard Lugo; Marcos Antonio Echeverria; Francisco Aguilar; Franklin Antonio Vasquez; Manuel Antonio Gonzalez Sanchez; Eliazar Noel Paguaga Mayorga; Julia Diaz; Domingo Jose Escobar Sanchez; [names indistinct]; Jose Antonio Hernandez Fernandez; and Elvin Humberto Tomas Moran. According to the CIA's Radio Liberacion, which operates in San Salvador, El Salvador, these Nicaraguan youths, who were caught while trying to assist some wounded comrades, are being held by the contras in Honduran territory.

Although these terrorist groups continue to kill those who fall into their hands in combat and even murder their own wounded so as not to hinder their retreat when they are pursued by the Sandinist People's Army, the U.S. Government is trying to improve the image of the criminal forces at its service and has issued instructions to exploit the cases of MPS youths for propaganda purposes. The background of this propaganda ploy is uncovered when one compares this to the hundreds of Nicaraguan civilians -- including children -- who are daily murdered, wounded, and tortured by the mercenary groups. A tragic example of this criminal behavior, among the thousands of previous cases, is the wanton killing of the young literacy workers of the 50th Anniversary Education Brigade.

The Nicaraguan Government demands that the U.S. Government immediately release all kidnap victims. To contribute to this, and upon request of the relatives of the kidnap victims, it has asked the authorities of the Nicaraguan Red Cross to contact the Honduran Red Cross authorities to facilitate the repatriation. In addition, the Honduran Government has been officially asked to contribute to these efforts.

Managua, 1 July 1987

[Signed] Foreign Ministry, Republic of Nicaragua

CHILEAN AGRONOMIST REPORTEDLY KILLED BY CONTRAS

PA032204 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 28 Jun 87 p 5

[Text of communique issued by the Interior Ministry in Managua on 27 June]

[Text] The Nicaraguan Interior Ministry informs the people of Nicaragua that:

On Wednesday, 24 June 1987, at approximately 2000, a group of counterrevolutionaries sabotaged an electric tower near Hacienda San Gabriel, 1 km west of the El Sauce junction, on the Leon-San Isidro road.

On 26 June 1987, a Toyota station wagon, license number MP 35-98, was found after being abandoned in the El Chaparral area, El Sauce jurisdiction. The vehicle, owned by the Danish Committee of World University Services, had several bullet holes, and there were bloodstains on the seats. Counterrevolutionary leaflets, similar to the leaflets found in the area where the tower was sabotaged, were also found.

On that same day, in the area between El Madrono and Las Lomas, approximately 2 km from where the tower was destroyed, two bodies in an advanced state of decomposition were located. The bodies were identified as Manuel Lopez Ibanez, a Chilean agronomist working for the Danish World University Service as an adviser at the agricultural cooperatives in Region 1, and Isaias Ramirez, an EPS soldier and resident of El Sauce.

Investigations into their deaths proved that the abovementioned station wagon was intercepted by the counterrevolutionaries who murdered the two men and used the vehicle for their terrorist activities.

Issued in Managua on 27 June 1987

Interior Ministry Public and International Relations Directorate.

PARTY LEADERS, PANAMANIAN ENVOY ON OAS RESOLUTION

PA030036 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Excerpts] The OAS Permanent Commission's resolution supporting the Panamanian Government is a very important political and legal development, according to Luis Sanchez Sancho, National Assembly member representing the Nicaraguan Socialist Party. He said the closure of the U.S. Consulate in Panama is part of a U.S. campaign to not return the canal to the Panama as planned in the Santa Fe document, which led Reagan to power. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Carlos Cuadra, leader of the Marxist-Leninist People's Action Party, said the least that could be expected of the OAS was a condemnation of the U.S. policy of meddling in Panama. He said, however, that the OAS must be more aggressive in protecting the sovereignty of the Latin American peoples.

[Begin Cuadra recording] I believe that organization must represent the region's interests. We believe that in view of the desperate imperialist positions adopted by the United States recently with regard to Central America and in this case, with regard to Panama, a simple rejection and calling of attention is not enough. The OAS must assume a more aggressive role to protect the self-determination of peoples and the autonomy and sovereignty of the Latin American countries because these have been strongly attacked lately by the United States. This organization must be urged to adopt an aggressive position to defend the interests of the Latin American countries. [end recording]

Panamanian Ambassador to Nicaragua Salvador de la Iglesia Arias commented on the resolution issued by the OAS Permanent Commission:

[Begin recording] [De la Iglesia] It was an important endorsement, which showed once again that there is an awakening in Latin America that is uniting us around our interests. Regarding the Panamanian cause, which was discussed by the OAS Permanent Council, we expected no less than the almost total support Latin America offered Panama. We are satisfied with this result, because once again Latin America has defended the independence of our countries and the sovereignty and self-determination to which we are entitled as sovereign countries. With regard to the fact that [the OAS session] was presided over by a Nicaraguan -- Dr Carlos Tunnerman -- Panama is genuinely proud that this crucial moment was directed by a representative of Nicaragua, which has shown a high level of pride in its struggle for sovereignty.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, we have learned that various mass organizations demonstrated today in front of your embassy. Can you tell us what the document they presented you said?

[De la Iglesia] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Latin American Peoples, in an important and truly moving gesture, came to the Panamanian Embassy and pleasantly surprised me by handing me a document stating its full support for the Panamanian cause and the turning over of the Panama Canal in the year 2000. With this they are exerting pressure so the United States will abide by the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT RECALLS ENVOY TO FRG AFTER CRITICISM

LD061209 Hamburg DPA in German 1056 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Bonn (DPA) -- Nicaragua's left-wing Sandinist government has recalled its ambassador to the FRG, Heriberto Incer Moraga, because of his criticism of the Social Democrats. The diplomat confirmed his recall in Bonn today and said he believed "more than before in the principles of the Sandinist revolution." He did not want to give the reason for his recall, which was learned from a reliable source.

The Nicaraguan Government has justified the recall by saying the ambassador "put forward views that do not correspond to the policies of the revolution." Incer Moraga wrote in the embassy newsletter after a meeting between the Sandinists and the Socialist International in Madrid that criticism "from our European friends" is welcome if it "helps us reach our goal along a shorter and smoother path." However, he wrote, it is often "unfounded" because it lacks "deep knowledge of Nicaraguan reality" or even of the "most elementary processes."

PRESIDENT DELVALLE SPEAKS ON CHARGES, CONCILIATION

PA060201 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Speech by President Eric Arturo Delvalle at Presidential Palace in Panama City; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen:

During the last few weeks, citizens have witnessed regretful events that have disrupted our traditional peaceful coexistence in the wake of statements by the former chief of the General Staff of the Defense Forces [FDP].

The grave charges made by this former official demand a prompt and effective investigation in order to clarify the facts. I recognize the prudence demonstrated by the Attorney General's Office by trying to have these proceedings held in an atmosphere of adequate serenity. Due to the difficult circumstances that have prevailed, I have urged the attorney general, with all due respect, to carry out an investigation so the country can know its results as soon as possible.

After analyzing these developments, I have to deplore that fraternity has given way to hatred, intransigence, and violence as expressions of the opposite currents which have divided the Panamanian family. The parties in conflict want to impose their respective views by force. In addition, the ill-advised U.S. Senate resolution exacerbated feelings, which were already exacerbated, by hurting the deepest Panamanian nationalist feelings.

However, the truth is that we will never achieve the solutions we hope through discord and hateful recriminations. We must control unbridled passions and achieve conciliatory solutions among ourselves through a broad exchange of opinions that will open the doors of reason and understanding. Right now, at this very instant what is most important and urgent is to return peace to the nation and the Panamanian family. Only through deep reflection by all groups, with a high degree of maturity as citizens and with genuine selflessness on the part of all Panamanians -- inspired by deep patriotism -- can a real, effective, and honorable solution be found to the grave crisis we are currently confronting. This means that the aspirations of a few cannot be achieved to the detriment of many. This means that justice must prevail over negligent or intentional impunity so it may guarantee compliance with the rules of conduct for national coexistence.

This means that we must learn to exercise a real and effective democracy in which freedoms and respect for the safety of life and property of all members of society must prevail. This means that civilian power must freely exercise all of the functions that constitutionally correspond to it so it may, free of political demands, fulfill the duty of governing with effectiveness and absolute responsibility.

This means that the Defense Forces must fulfill their promise to withdraw to their legitimate professional duties, as the defensive branch of democracy and the institution that guarantees the state's security. This means that the abuse of televised, broadcast, or written freedom of speech must end, regardless of its source. We must set the example to keep it from being used or taken advantage of for the benefit of personal or partisan causes to the detriment of individual and collective tranquillity and security.

This means that the electoral process in 1989 must have the necessary guarantees in order for it to occur in a climate of freedom and political impartiality so it may guarantee the expression of the people's will.

This means that all Panamanians must unite with a patriotic attitude to totally fulfill our destiny and to assume the control and efficient operation of the canal in the year 2000 with full responsibility.

However, everything I have mentioned also means that the citizens have the unavoidable duty to respect the Constitution and laws of the Republic, and my government will not allow them to be violated in an open challenge to the nation's legitimacy.

I am conscious of the grave responsibilities I bear as president of the Republic. I have never shirked my responsibilities or neglected my duties. Ever since I assumed the highest national office, I pledged to endure any personal sacrifice that circumstances might force me to endure and I reiterate this today with a much stronger commitment.

For this reason, with the full strength of my convictions, and in my capacity as son, husband, father, citizen, and head of state of the nation, I appeal to the men and women of my country, regardless of their ideology, party affiliation, profession or trade, and in general to all Panamanians to take a break in our passions.

We -- the government and opposition, friends and foe -- must forsake the attitudes [elementos] of force, intimidation, exacerbation [enardecimiento] or provocation if we do not want to sink in the abyss of sorrow, blood, and death in which several brother countries in the region find themselves today. We must formally sit and talk in order to reach a solemn commitment of national conciliation on the basis of the justice, democracy, and freedom we all long for.

To achieve a faithful compliance with all of these objectives, I offer my guarantee and integrity as citizen and president of this nation. I pray to God that we may rise to the height of patriotism and understanding that circumstances and the well-being of the Republic demand.

Thank you very much.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RUMOR OF PRESIDENT'S RESIGNATION

PA032010 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1946 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] In view of the rumors circulating at noon to the effect that Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle will be resigning, Jose Hernandez, official spokesman of the Presidency, told Radio Nacional that such rumors are totally false.

Our station has also been receiving calls to verify the rumor irresponsibly aired by another station, which said that Panama's Radio Nacional would be going into network to announce the alleged resignation of the president. We clarify to our listeners throughout the country that the president continues to work normally in his office, so the rumors about his resignation are nothing but another campaign by those who always want to confuse the Panamanian people by spreading lies. The president has neither resigned nor have we announced any radio network originating from the presidential palace. We can also provide the dispatch issued a few moments ago by the INTERPRESS news agency through its correspondent in Panama, Silvio Hernandez:

The official spokesman of President Eric Arturo Delvalle at noon denied the rumor circulating today about the alleged resignation of the president. Jose Hernandez said: President Delvalle has not resigned. Hernandez, chief of the Information Secretariat of the Presidency, told a group of reporters who interviewed him that: It is false and unfortunate that such a rumor was circulated.

Several private schools in Panama City, including the Maria Immaculada Catholic School, sent their students home at noon, indicating that the president had resigned. This was reported by the students of that private school.

Therefore, listeners of Radio Nacional throughout the country: We clarify that the president has not resigned.

President Denies Rumors

PA041555 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle yesterday denied that he had resigned from his post. Delvalle said "absolutely not" when approximately 40 local and foreign reporters who had gathered at the Holiday Inn hotel asked him about the rumors circulating in regard to his resignation.

Delvalle, who was closely guarded by security forces, who more than protecting him had "dragged and arrested" him, according to the reporters, only said that the country's situation is delicate. That was all he said because his bodyguards did not allow him to make further statements.

Delvalle arrived at the Holiday Inn during the early afternoon hours after a few of his ministers were called to the Defense Forces Central Headquarters. The president seemingly refused to go and sought refuge for a few hours at the Holiday Inn Hotel, which is owned by his personal friend Bernardo Cardenas, who is also the commerce and industry minister.

Reporters at the Holiday Inn never found out for sure who was with Delvalle in the presidential suite on the eighth floor. Nevertheless, it was reported that he was with First Lady Mariela Diaz Delvalle, his brother Raul Delvalle, the wife of Minister Cardenas, and Kaizer Bazan, ambassador to the United States.

Delvalle appeared calm, and he was impeccably dressed and willing to speak to the press, which he attempted to do on two occasions, but his security guards prevented him from doing so.

Meanwhile, the presence at the Holiday Inn of Msgr Sebastian Laboa, apostolic nuncio of Panama, created considerable confusion among the reporters at the hotel, who accosted him. The prelate had attended a farewell dinner for Chinese Ambassador Pablo Tseng.

The commerce and industry minister denied that the president had resigned, while Bazan remained silent when asked if Panama would break relations with the United States.

Meanwhile, there was considerable tension in the country yesterday from the moment the rumor of President Delvalle's resignation was spread, attributed to the fact that he did not agree with the wave of violence unleashed by the government.

Yesterday, armed groups sponsored by the Defense Forces attacked and burned "La Mansion Dante" [the Dante Mansion], heightening the state terrorism that had been unleashed from the beginning of the week against the businesses and homes of well-known businessmen and politicians opposed to the current government.

In response to the persistence of the reports of Delvalle's possible resignation, Jose Hernandez, press secretary of the presidency, categorically denied the report, which seems to have been announced on a pro-government radio station.

"It is completely false. The president has not taken this type of action because his responsibility as president clearly establishes his actions and commitment to the country," he said.

Hernandez stressed that President Delvalle has the full support of the parties that comprise the National Democratic Union (UNADE) and the Panamanian Defense Forces.

He emphasized that it "is completely false, this rumor that has been circulating in the capital city during the past few hours," and he attributed the rumor to "the confusion that some sectors are spreading throughout the country."

However, shortly after this another presidential official called the national and international press to the Holiday Inn, where Delvalle was scheduled to give a news conference at 1500. After hours of waiting, it was announced the president would address the nation on a national radio and television network, which did not take place.

During the night, RPC Channel 4 announced that Delvalle would address the nation on Sunday to discuss the crisis the country has been facing since the beginning of June.

GENERAL NORIEGA SAYS COUNTRY 'THREATENED, INTIMIDATED'

PA031818 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1726 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Speech by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, at rally in Guarare, Los Santos Province -- live]

[Text] To all those from Guarare district, all friends, the legislative representatives, all the officials, all the women, all the beauties of Guarare, the local queen, and above all the beauties of Guarare -- all are beautiful. [applause, laughter] We thank you for being here spontaneously and on a working day.

As a Panamanian and in the presence of these students here, we want to reaffirm our nationalist and patriotic conviction. We were born in Panama and our principles are religious. We will defend that cause for which we are today being threatened and intimidated, -- or rather for which they are trying to intimidate us. If General Noriega would have been a yes man [preceding two words in English], there would have been no problem.

However, I am a Panamanian, and as a Panamanian, I said no. I said no when they [not further identified] wanted to go against Contadora. I said no when they sought violence instead of peace. I said no when they had other shady interests that have been joined by the bad Panamanians, who since 1903 have had their umbilical cords tied to Washington. [applause]

We reaffirm those convictions that are the developmental, positive, and peaceful convictions of the Defense Forces. We have not come to bring disquiet but to seek peace, development, and progress. We will continue on that path and course of peace, progress, and well-being because this people, this community represents Panama, a Panama that wants peace and wants to live in peace.

This is also the time for -- and I agree that there should be rectifications -- government rectifications regarding the farmers [applause] and workers; government rectifications regarding those who do not have the quotas and who have a monopoly over the staple products whose prices have increased [applause]; government rectifications regarding all of those who enjoy the right to tax exempt spare parts but who nevertheless increase the prices for the Panamanian people. [applause] Those are the many rectifications that should, must, and will be carried out. Thank you very much.

Reportedly Says U.S. 'Meddling'

PA022124 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, Argentina -- The United States has been charged with wanting to remain in the Panama Canal.

General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces, said that the true intentions of the United States are to keep the canal. In statements to the weekly EL PERIODISTA that will circulate tomorrow in Buenos Aires, Noriega said that the U.S. meddling in Panama's internal affairs reveals the neocolonialist nature of these actions. They have always wanted to keep the canal and have violated all points of the treaty signed, Noriega stated.

Noriega said that Washington has tried to undermine the peace actions of the Contadora Group because actions are against its plans for the region. They want everything to become a huge war zone. When Latin American countries reach an agreement, the tentacles of the octopus immediately spread out. Then they set up a large signboard which reads: Democracy. However, one must question whether they are referring to the U.S.-style democracy, whose weaknesses and falseness are being revealed, Noriega stated.

The military chief rejected the U.S. pressure to force his resignation and recalled that the charges made by Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera also involve the U.S. President and the U.S. vice president.

Noriega then questioned what would the U.S. Senate do if the Panamanian parliament held a meeting and demanded the resignation of U.S. Government officials? They would say that this is an internal affair of the United States and that we must remain as observers, Noriega said during his statements to the Argentine journalist.

STUDENT WOUNDED; CLASHES REPORTED IN CAPITAL

PA031505 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Jul 87 p 1-a

[Text] More than 40 university students were seriously wounded in the violent clashes with FDP [Panamanian Defense Forces] riot unit members who entered the University of Panama.

As a result of the confrontations, students Nelson Avila, Carmen Oglivie, and Edgardo Caballero received .38-cal bullet wounds.

Oglivie, a 3d-year student at the School of Commerce, was operated on last night and the doctors extracted a bullet that was embedded in her skull. According to the doctors, Oglivie is out of danger because the bullet did not touch any nerves.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the student who received a bullet wound in the spine was operated on but the bullet could not be extracted. His condition is stable. The university students were treated at the Bella Vista Hospital clinic, and they are in rooms 21, 22, 23, and 24.

Meanwhile, according to information gathered by LA PRENSA, a similar number of wounded people were treated for pellet wounds at Santa Fe Hospital, Social Security Hospital, and Santo Tomas Hospital.

Edilma Quiroz, another student, received pellet wounds in the right eyelid and could not open her eye. LA PRENSA approached her at the hospital, and she said that armed policemen stormed the students "with all their might."

A student of the Jose Antonio Remon Cantera Institute who had several pellet wounds in her left arm and in her face told this newspaper that "it was an injustice because I was just walking by the school and they shot the pellets at me."

Meanwhile, university student leaders yesterday charged that Roberto Ivan Pinzon is one of the persons who began the university disturbances, which have resulted in 100 students being wounded from bullets and pellets.

Jose Alvaro, Erick Fernandez, Leosmar Tristan, and Luis A. Mosquera, representatives of four student factions, reported that Pinzon was at the university trying firearms. He began firing from the university and this resulted in a brutal riot police repression.

Student leaders identified Pinzon as a G-2 member and blamed FDP Commander Manuel Antonio Noriega for the damage done to the university youth.

Pinzon, whom the student leaders held at the rector's office, denied the charges. He identified himself as an employee of the Reprolaser firm. He said that he is a Technological University graduate and said that he carried weapons because the company he works for does security jobs.

When Pinzon was asked which political party he belonged to, he said: "Panama."

The student leaders who were holding Pinzon at the rector's office said that G-2 individuals fired from university grounds to seek a pretext to close the university.

University Calls for Red Cross

PA021825 Panama City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1811 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Excerpts] We have just been told that several persons have been wounded at the university. Fifteen university students have been taken to the hospital. What peace can we have like that? [passage omitted]

We have received a message from the University of Panama's Law School requesting that the International Red Cross go to the Law School. The message states: We ask the International Red Cross to fulfill its humanitarian duties and help students who are hurt at the university.

Police Use Buckshot

PA021818 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1741 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Panama City, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The "Dobermans," special antiriot forces of the Panamanian National Guard, have fired buckshot at antigovernmental demonstrators.

Numerous students of the National University, especially from the Law School, blocked the access road from the airport to the city and were dispersed by the public forces. The students, who sought refuge inside the "campus" are attacking policemen with rocks, which the policemen are throwing back at them. The policemen are also firing buckshot at them.

At 1200, an advance group of policemen went to Argentina Street, where ACAN headquarters is located, and fired at youths. One of them was hit by buckshot in front of our agency's offices. The students tried to block streets adjacent to the university with improvised barricades, and burned fuels while part of the neighborhood banged kitchen implements from windows and balconies.

Riot Units Surround University

PA030016 Panama City Cadena Exitosa in Spanish 2351 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Report by Leonel Bligel]

[Text] Serious clashes took place this morning between Panama University students and the Defense Forces riot control personnel. This afternoon the university remained surrounded by Defense Forces security personnel in combat gear and no classes are being held.

We inform students who have classes scheduled for tonight that right now no classes are being held at the university, and no vehicle access into the university campus is allowed.

Motorcade Dispersed

PA040425 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0358 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Panama City, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- a motorcade of the Panamanian opposition, made up of some 200 vehicles, was dispersed tonight by several unidentified persons who shot at the demonstrators, eyewitnesses have reported.

Approximately 200 vehicles, which staged a demonstration along one of the principal avenues of this capital waving white handkerchiefs and honking their horns, had to escape through adjoining roads from the bullets.

Nobody was wounded and sources noted the car caravan regrouped to head toward the installations of the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA and is now going through one of the principal avenues of this capital. [passage omitted]

The Association of Panamanian Industrialists also denounced today the "passive complicity of the authorities" who limited themselves to being "spectators" during the disturbances.

Shots Fired at LA PRENSA

PA051429 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Jul 87 p 1-a

["Last Minute" report]

[Text] Defense Forces riot control agents yesterday dispersed a gigantic motorcade making its way through the city and brutally beat businessman Luis Martinz, who was near 50th Street. After being beaten, Martinz was left thrown on the sidewalk, from where several friends picked him up and took him to the Paitilla Medical Center. Last night loud gunshots were heard on 50th Street, in El Cangrejo neighborhood, and on Via Espana Avenue. However, no details on what happened were available. Before dawn today LA PRENSA offices were fired upon twice. The shots were fired from a red Dodge pickup truck with official license tag No. 3027.

Protesters Repressed

PA021744 Panama City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1722 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] A bus with a large number of paramilitary persons dressed in civilian clothes has just parked near the colonel's house [not further identified] on 50th Street. The men are wearing white handkerchiefs around their mouths. They have begun to fire at people who are peacefully protesting. Look at this, Panamanians are peacefully protesting. Our weapons are a white flag, a car's horn, and pots.

The military hierarchy is desperately beginning to use all sorts of mechanisms of repression. Radio Mundial is receiving calls to 23-5342 and 23-8933 from different parts of Panama City, in which we are told that the 1200 protest drive was successful. People are honking horns, beating on pots, and raising white flags as peaceful ways of protest. This is a message from Radio Mundial to you.

'Paramilitary' Burns Store

PA021900 Panama City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] We have just arrived from 50th Street. We were in the area of the Dante building [owned by an opposition leader] which was set on fire and completely burned by government paramilitary groups. We have here a recording of an interview with Gilbert Mallol, former Chamber of Commerce president and member of the board of directors of the Civilianization Crusade.

[Begin recording] [Mallol] This is simply evidence of the state terrorism we endure in this country, of the repression that the Defense Forces have imposed through the mobs they direct and permit. The people who set fire to the Dante store are civilians who were not interfered with at all by the Dobermans who are right across from here.

Panamanians are being repressed for waving handkerchiefs but those who use arms, bullets, and everything else -- because there has been shooting here; there has been everything; they have set fire to a store with its personnel still inside -- are not bothered at all. This demonstrates the total participation and manipulation by the Defense Forces and the PRD in all these violent actions against the Panamanian people. This is evidence that the ones who have arms in this country are the Defense Forces and the government, because during the days of the peaceful demonstrations by the Panamanians there was no evidence. This is clear evidence that the Defense Forces and the governing party manipulate the mobs and everything that is happening in this country. Whatever happens in the future will be the total responsibility of the civilian government of President Delvalle and of General Manuel Antonio Noriega.

[Reporter] Do you believe that because attacks are being carried out against businesses, it would be fair to declare a national general strike?

[Mallol] We are going to discuss the measures to be adopted because the least we can do is defend our associates.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Gilbert Mallol. [end recording]

Further on Store Burning

PA030025 Panama City Telemetro Television in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] At noon today, unknown parties attacked the Mansion Dante. Here are the details.

Unknown parties carrying firearms and steel bars destroyed the Dante store, the offices of Coronado S.A., and the Jaguar automobile agency, damages are in the hundreds of thousands of balboas [1 balboa equals 1 US\$]. The attackers threw Molotov cocktails at the store, starting a fire that caused panic among the employees and customers in the stores. The masked individuals also set fire to several automobiles that were parked in front of the Mansion Dante -- owned by the Eisenmann family -- plus other automobiles that were parked in adjacent streets.

The First Lady Mrs Mariela Diaz de Delvalle arrived at the site and gave brief statements to the national and international press.

[Delvalle] No. I have no statement to make. Simply, I do not agree with this.

[Unidentified reporter] And about the violence reigning right now in the capital?

[Delvalle] Gentlemen, ask the president his opinion. He is the one who must give his opinion.

[Reporter] And you as first lady?

[Delvalle] As first lady I respect the opinion of the president of the Republic. So you can ask the president; I believe he is coming here.

[Reporter] We are going to wait for him, then.

The fire was put out by firemen after several hours of work. Afterwards, employees and owners of the attacked stores started to calculate the material losses. Mr David Eisenmann gave statements regarding the attack on Mansion Dante.

[Eisenmann] They started to throw Molotov cocktails and rocks and fired machineguns, while all the employees were inside working. There was much nervousness because the majority of our employees are ladies. They broke one of the windows of the Jaguar dealership and took out the (?legsam) that we have to protect ourselves during riots and they entered the store shooting and burning the entire store. There was collective hysteria. I ran to our Coronado offices, went upstairs, and from there was able to see an individual downstairs with a submachinegun, shooting upwards. Thank God I have no reports from any of our associates -- because all of our employees are shareholders of our enterprise -- that anyone was hurt. I have no report that anyone has been hurt. Obviously the entire store was destroyed; that was the objective. But that is part of the risks one takes when one follows a straight course.

Christian Democrats Arrested

PA041443 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 4 Jul 87 p 8

[By Florencio Galvez]

[Text] Arrests, kidnappings, beatings, and all types of arbitrary actions were carried out yesterday in several parts of the capital city by paramilitary groups, G-2 agents, and members of the National Guard antiriot Doberman public order company.

Government repression has continued with the arrest of Christian Democratic leaders Jose Pitty, Marcela Arias, Cirilo Salas, and Jaime Owens.

The young politicians from the Green Star Party were arrested in various areas of the capital city during operations carried out by Defense Forces G-2 agents.

The detainees were taken to the Modelo Penitentiary where they were being held incommunicado as of last night at the closing time of this edition.

Nevertheless, attorneys Ruben Arosemena Guardia and Ruben Arosemena Jr were making efforts to gain their release.

Another terrorist action was carried out yesterday at midday in the vicinity of the San Miguelito mayor's office when a heavily armed PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party] commando kidnapped two young students from the Alfredo Canto High School.

Vilma Flores, and another youth whose surname is Aterson, ages 17 and 16, were the new victims of the violent government repression of the past few days, perpetrated by government paramilitary commandos.

The PRD members took the two youths to a house at gunpoint. The house is located next to the political headquarters of government legislator Luis "Lucho" Gomez. The arbitrary detention of the students took place at midday during the protest called by the National Civilianization Crusade, an organization recently formed to struggle for the return of democracy to our fatherland.

Jose Alvarok, a militant of the FER-29 [Revolutionary Students Front], confirmed to EXTRA that members of the G-2 are guarding the Bella Vista Medical Center where several university students injured during the disturbances of last Thursday are hospitalized. The students clashed with the National Guard Doberman company.

Among the seriously injured are Carmen Oglive and Nelson Avila, who received gun shot wounds.

Jose Alvaro said the Defense Forces military hierarchy would be responsible for any criminal attack on the wounded students.

Despite the government repression again unleashed yesterday against people supporting the so-called National Civilianization Crusade, most of the private businesses in the capital city closed their doors.

The work stoppage decreed by the Chamber of Commerce began yesterday at midday and will end tomorrow, Sunday, at 1200.

A few merchants who were undecided whether or not to close their establishments upon hearing of the government repression perpetrated by the Doberman company on 50th Street and other neighborhoods in the capital city, joined the work stoppage.

DIAZ HERRERA SAYS 'BRUCE LEE' KILLED SPADAFORA

PA041448 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 4 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Colonel Roberto Díaz Herrera has disclosed that a member of the FDP, whose nickname is "Bruce Lee," beheaded Dr Hugo Spadafore on 13 September 1985.

Diaz Herrera, the former chief of the FDP General Staff, made this spine-chilling disclosure to Ken Anderson of the "International Human Rights Law Group." [organization name in English]

Diaz Herrera, the number two man in the FDP until recently, said the murder was carried out in Chiriqui by a group whose members are all FDP members but who operate with much autonomy.

"They operate with great freedom because they are directly under General Noriega," and they only obey his orders, Diaz Herrera stressed.

Diaz Herrera included Majors Madrinan and Cordoba, as well as Captain Mario Del Cid and other subordinates, as members of this group.

In a review of the records of the case drafted by the prosecuting office, EXTRA reporters confirmed that, according to eyewitnesses, a so-called "Bruce Lee" got off a bus with Spadafore in Concepcion on the day he was beheaded.

The drivers of bus No 48-52 of the Border-David route, a bus used by Spadafore to ride from Paso Canoas, identified "Bruce Lee" as an FDP member.

One of the drivers, Alexi Baules, said Spadafore got off the bus in Concepcion with "Bruce Lee," an individual they described as "a Panamanian guardsman whom they had seen at the border before."

Baules described him as "a man with features of a Panamanian native [acholado, a Panamanian Indian], short, stocky, with dark skin, of the Indian type, and who wore sunglasses (on that day) and a corduroy beret with small buckles on the sides."

Edwin Noe Nunez, another driver of bus No 452 [figure as published], in addition to giving a physical description of "Bruce Lee," added that on that day, 13 September 1985, that individual "was wearing dark or black jeans and a black sweater without sleeves."

PRIVATE SCHOOL TEACHERS CALL FOR 6 JULY STRIKE

PA050312 Panama City Panavision Television in Spanish 0042 GMT 5 Jul 87

["Communique" issued by the Association of Private School Teachers of Panama in Panama City -- no date given]

[Text] The Association of Private School Teachers of Panama held a special meeting and decided to declare a 24-hour strike on Monday, 6 July 1987 in all private schools in the country in view of the atmosphere of unrest and anguish prevailing in all schools as a result of the threats that have been received.

At the same time, we hereby call for an urgent and special general assembly at the Science and Arts Meeting Hall at 1000 on Monday 6 July. We request parents do not send their children to their schools.

AMBASSADOR LEYTON DELIVERS OAS SPEECH

PA012330 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2025 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Speech by Ambassador Roberto Leyton, at OAS headquarters in Washington, D.C.; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Text] ...which was used to obtain submission to foreign will. First of all, I submit for the information of your excellencies the 25 June 1987 U.S. Senate resolution referring to subjects that only pertain to my country's internal legal system. I am certain that it will not be necessary to refer to the resolution portion of the document, which I handed to the secretary to distribute and read aloud before my turn to speak. Latin American sensitivity faced with foreign intervention, which has been fed and revived on numerous occasions during more than 1 and 1/2 centuries, should have responded fully on the basis of your excellencies' criteria, and any comment on my part would be superfluous.

Later in my speech I will explain the ill-fated origin and the untenable motivation of the resolution, which contains false information, ridiculous exaggerations, and openly reckless judgments. I must, however, submit the contents of those resolutions, which are a threat and potentially serious for Panama, before the member governments of this organization. Because of urgency I am forced to seek support from permanent council members through your excellencies. Panamanian Foreign Minister Dr Jorge Abadia Arias, in a note dispatched to the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, refers to the resolution in the following terms, which I shall quote: Within the resolution, the U.S. Senate dares to say that Panama's security and stability is vital for all the countries of the continent. My government must report this mention as a threat. If the U.S. Senate continues to mention the presence of 9,000 U.S. troops in Panama, my government must consider this mention an intentional reminder that we could face a threat inside our own territory as well as from outside. If the U.S. Senate feels that an unimpeded Panama Canal is in the best interest of Panama, the United States, and the free world, my government must consider this to be a most clumsy threat of the possible use of force. If the U.S. Senate later decides that the evolution of a genuine democracy, with guarantees of freedom of speech, press, and assembly, is in the best interest of Panama and the region's peoples, my government reports the sinister purposes behind this posture of judge and redeemer.

Panama and other countries of the region do not recognize foreign judges or foreign redeemers other than God. The U.S. Senate pontificates that democracy, government respect for internally recognized human rights, and internal stability are the best guarantees for Panama's long-term economic well-being and security. My government rejects any attempt to impose a foreign criterion for democracy and constitutionality concerning limitation of guarantees in the case of national emergency. My government regards this as an open violation of internationally recognized rights of all countries and peoples to decide their own affairs without foreign meddling, and to decide matters of security and general welfare.

Mr President, Messrs Ambassadors, Panama's reaction is not simply a reply to a specific, isolated U.S. Senate event, although this event is a sufficient deviation from basic principles and specific and general disposition of the OAS Charter. A correlation exists between the content of that resolution and the well-known seditious disturbances that altered public order in my country on 9, 10, and 11 June.

It shows an attempt to overthrow those legally in power, and to install a government junta, changing Panama's Constitution into a non-operating document.

I am aware that various political orientations and ideologies are represented in this organization, and I respect the mentality and sentiment of each government and ambassador gathered here. My respect is sustained by a long history of political and religious tolerance by the Panamanian people and by the Panamanian Government's respectful conduct in its international relations.

However, I want to ask your excellencies to listen to the following recounting of developments with a minimum of impartiality and objectivity. [sentence as heard]

At the end of 1985, the Contadora Group efforts had obtained an extensive consensus regarding the negotiations on the document for peace and cooperation in Central America, and the possibility that it would be signed in the short time was in sight. As U.S. and European newspapers have recently published, in December 1985 Admiral Poindexter traveled to Panama to speak with General Manuel Antonio Noriega. Remarks by U.S. Department of State officials established that during those talks Adm Poindexter asked Noriega to help withdraw Panamanian support for Contadora, and that in view of Gen Noriega's refusal, Poindexter said upon his return to Washington that a replacement for Noriega had to be found.

In February 1986, because of reasons that have not been fully explained, Everett Briggs, U.S. ambassador to Panama, ended his term in Panama, and the U.S. Government appointed Arthur Davis Jr to replace him. Davis, during his confirmation hearings, made remarks regarding the pursuit of changes in the fundamental structure of the Panamanian Government.

Ambassador Davis presented his credentials to President Delvalle on 7 April 1986, and several weeks later the State Department submitted to the Congress a report on the human rights situation in Panama that was completely different from earlier reports and drafted with the same language the opposition daily LA PRENSA had been using. It was full of groundless accusations; deceptive or false descriptions of developments and situation; and distortions and exaggerations on a handful of specific cases that had to do with human rights, but which were accommodated to stand as examples of a generalized tyrannical situation, unacceptable by any conscience.

On 21 April 1986, the Panamanian daily LA PRENSA published a confidential document of the U.S. Army Southern Command which set forth as part of its foreign policy the concept of [word indistinct] as being applicable in Panama to secure changes in the government structures. Copies of that publication have been distributed to your excellencies, and I add only that the Southern Command, the U.S. Embassy in Panama, and the U.S. Government never denied the existence of that document or the authenticity of its contents.

At the end of April, U.S. Roving ambassador Philip Habib visited the Central American countries and Panama and held secret talks. At the same time, the U.S. Congress approved \$100 million in assistance to the irregular forces called "contras" for the struggle against the government of President Daniel Ortega. On 17 June 1986, a meeting of foreign ministers of the Central American countries and the Contadora and Support Groups took place in Panama. This meeting had originally been called to sign the document. However, it ended without agreement, because of new positions adopted by various countries. Five days later, on 12 June, a virulent campaign to discredit the Panamanian Government, particularly the commander of the Defense Forces, began.

Similar campaigns followed, directed against Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia, and there were reports of attempts to pressure the governments of the Contadora Support Group. Your excellencies -- particularly the ambassadors of the countries involved -- were amply informed on all of this.

On 30 September 1986, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias reported in detail before the Panamanian Legislative Assembly violations of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties by the United States. Your excellencies will recall that in the fall of 1986, lobbying activities in the U.S. Congress intensified under the leadership of the most fierce opponents of the Panamanian Government, and a series of pressures began, such as requests for investigations on alleged crimes committed by Panamanian authorities. Money laundering and drug trafficking, which during many years apparently had nothing to do with Panama, began to fill the newspapers and television newscasts, portraying Panama as a vital center of these activities. Undaunted in its position in the face of the litany of attacks it was sustaining, the Panamanian Government participated in a joint action by the Contadora and Support Groups for several months, which ended with a meeting in Buenos Aires in April when an action plan was concluded to prevent anything from obstructing the successful realization of the Esquipulas summit.

In March 1987, the Department of State submitted to the U.S. Congress another report on the human rights situation in Panama. Its content and language seemed to be a transcription of edited transcripts from the Panamanian daily LA PRENSA. Your excellencies would be astounded to see the level of clumsiness and naivete attributable to people with whom we frequently deal here if I were to confront you with selections of LA PRENSA editorials for comparison with the report to which I have referred.

At times, naivete and clumsiness are revealed in the translations of what had been published in the press, whose main directors are precisely those who have been managing the local end of the axis of the seditious conspiracy. The other end started to show its clear contours in this city of Washington, gentlemen ambassadors. During the weeks preceding the riots of 9, 10, and 11 June, Ambassador Davis held social gatherings in which the only guests were people who later came out as the principal players in the attempt to overthrow my government. On Saturday, 6 June, Roberto Diaz Herrera, former chief of staff of the National Defense Forces, called a news conference in which he charged Commander Noriega with various political crimes, including the death of his cousin, General Omar Torrijos Herrera, with the complicity of a U.S. general and of U.S. Vice President George Bush. In addition, he confessed having attained illicit wealth, having perpetrated an electoral fraud in the 1984 elections, and having convinced former president Nicolas Ardito Barletta to resign.

The reports released by the U.S. Embassy in Panama in this regard purposely eliminated those aspects of the statements that could be embarrassing to the United States or that could indicate that they might have been the product of a deranged mind.

Three days later, at the time of the appearance of a so-called Civilianization Crusade, which promoted the attempt to overthrow the Panamanian Government, the daily LA PRENSA published an open note to the Panamanian people signed by a group of U.S. senators in which they affirmed that it is not true that the United States does not want to carry out the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Mr Ambassadors, none of those senators had ever said a word about the many violations of the treaties reported by the Government of the Republic of Panama and reiterated at international and regional forums. Not a word had been said before the aforementioned note, issued at a very significant moment for the seditious people who, unlike the U.S. diplomats, saw the possibility of a nationalist reaction.

Susan Davis, daughter of the U.S. ambassador, has taken part in the various activities organized by the seditious groups. U.S. employees at the Panama Canal Commission also appeared at antigovernment demonstrations, and the U.S. Embassy began to distribute communiques which can only be interpreted as support for the seditious groups. Copies of the communiques must have been delivered to your excellencies.

On Thursday, 24 June, during the meeting of Presidents Delvalle and Ortega, the obstacles that had appeared for holding the Central American presidents summit in Guatemala were obviated. On 25 June, the U.S. Senate approved the resolution that my government has termed as interference in the internal affairs of Panama and as a threat to the physical safety and integrity of the Panamanian state. Before the aforementioned resolution, everything had returned to normal in Panama. With the exceptions of the reports in the editions of the dailies LA PRENSA and EL SIGLO, supervised by the government and Justice Ministry, and the closing of the radio station that was openly promoting the people's insurrection, there were no signs of seditious riots.

Today, with the constitutional guarantees reinstated following a resolution by the Panamanian Legislative Assembly, the entire country rejected the interventionism and the attempts to subject Panama to the advice of a foreign superpower. For the first time since the signing of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, anti-Yankee slogans and rallies were seen everywhere.

It would take us until tomorrow to report to you the communiques and statements issued by students and labor organizations, civic groups and trade unions, political parties, the National University, and other legally established groups representing large segments of the population, because the indignation by the majority is so overwhelming that, with the exception of some small groups, recalcitrant little groups, even seditious leaders are now denying their participation in the plot and have expressed their nationalist feelings through the media.

I beg this august assembly to allow me to limit myself to the most significant portions of the statements issued by the three branches of government and the General Staff of the National Defense Forces, because I feel they will contribute to enlightening your excellencies.

The president of the Republic of Panama, Eric Arturo Delvalle, in statements to the domestic and foreign press, said, I quote: It is inconceivable to the Panamanian Government that the U.S. Senate make a deliberate attempt to dictate guidelines to a foreign government in an attitude of open contradiction of the principles of independence and freedom that the fathers of that country set down in the U.S. Constitution. He added: It is equally inconceivable and unacceptable for the statement made by the U.S. Senate about Panama to be based on the opinions of obviously politicized sectors, such as the Panamanian Chamber of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture, the Civilianization Crusade, as well as opinions of the Panamanian archbishopric.

Finally, the complaint presented today to this Permanent Council by an offended and complaining member maintains that the U.S. Senate's action has made clear what my government has repeatedly pointed out regarding the subversive activities of Panamanian rightist sectors that are being carried out together with U.S. right-wing sectors to conspire against the independence and sovereignty of a free nation: Panama.

The Supreme Court president, speaking on behalf of all the magistrates, said: We energetically reject the criteria expressed by the U.S. Senate justified with the malicious and incorrect information given to them by people who are ignorant of our condition as a free and sovereign state; this offends the judges of the Republic. The Supreme Court president adds: We hope that those that attack us within the national sphere have sufficient civic courage to use the mechanisms of complaint that our legal framework offers so they can be followed and sanctions be rendered accordingly. However, these mechanisms cannot be used to make accusations in a general and irresponsible manner, because in our country, as in the country where these non-nationalistic people have gone for support, in an unpatriotic manner, decisions are made based on presentation of evidence and the confirmation of the facts that are being reported so that the [words indistinct] that has been requested so often can be met.

I wish to report to Your Excellencies that at no time, in none of the activities or in the events that shot off from the campaign of fallacious information directed toward the manipulation of U.S. public opinion and that maliciously influenced both U.S. legislative chambers has evidence ever been presented, have facts ever been confirmed, a response been allowed, or have both parties been heard as the real concept of [words indistinct] calls for.

I must also point out that because the U.S. ambassador has developed a policy of pressure using economic blackmail, international campaigns to discredit national civil and military officials, and political threats of all sorts, the National Assembly has approved a resolution requesting the executive to declare Ambassador Arthur Davis persona non grata since he heads the internal conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the Republic of Panama. It also resolved to reject in the most energetic manner the interventionist aggression of the U.S. Senate against the institutional and democratic life of the Republic of Panama. It also resolved to report internationally that the U.S. Senate has started a plot to overthrow the Panamanian Government to replace it with another government that would be useful to the U.S. objectives of subjugating militarily, politically, and economically all the countries that are against its hegemonic and [words indistinct] objectives. End quote.

The FDP [Defense Forces] General Staff held a special meeting on Saturday, 27 June 1987, and approved a resolution that states: Based on slander, blackmail, defamations, and threats, the Americans that are enemies of our country, in complicity with political forces that respond to international instructions and financing that have obscure objectives, have used the most infamous procedures against Panama and its civil and military officials to discredit it internationally. The aggression against Panama has the purpose of destroying the balance of equanimity in the Central American area so as to convert it into a big theater of war and to create the conditions that would allow Panamanians to be denied the rights that are legitimately theirs as per the stipulations contained in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. The activities of interference, which are now stronger with the U.S. Senate's resolution were preceded with an increase of the U.S. military in Panama, without due authorization from Panamanian officials and in open violation of the canal treaties that state that U.S. military troops in our territory are to be used for the sole and exclusive purpose of defending the canal. This action also has broken all the norms of international law. However, the irresponsible resolution of the U.S. Senate will not be the one to change the [words indistinct] nationalistic, patriotic, and developing principles and the goal of preserving peace, which are the guiding principles of all the members of our Defense Forces.

Finally, repeating the phrase so often used by General Omar Torrijos Herrera when the new canal treaties were being negotiated: Not a step backward.

Distinguished ambassadors, this language and this position had not been seen in my country for more than 10 years, and now a simultaneous explosion goes off in the three branches of the government, the Defense Forces, and the people, from one end of our country to the other.

Mr President, distinguished ambassadors, the Republic of Panama has been reporting at international and regional meetings the structuring and development of this plot which, as we have seen, culminated on the one hand with the disruption of public order and the attempt to overthrow the Panamanian Government and, on the other, with the 25 June 1987 U.S. Senate resolution. Concerning the latest item in the plot that has fallen into the hands of the Panamanian Government and that fulfills all of the requirements for a formal, valid proof, I invite Your Excellencies to examine the telex sent by the U.S. Embassy in Panama to various government agencies in the United States. One need pay only a little bit of attention to detect its fallacious intentions and to find the same tactics of falsehoods, distortions, intrigue, and incomplete descriptions that are the guidelines of the information terrorism we have rejected and will continue to reject.

Regarding the behind the scenes aspects of the plot, letter No 188 of March 1987 from the Panamanian foreign minister to Ambassador Davis contained a detailed explanation of the tactics employed and their contents. A copy of the letter has been distributed to Your Excellencies. Concerning the general projections of this new form of aggression -- information terrorism, organized and executed by a country -- several of the nations represented here have suffered in their own hides the destructive fury of its manifestations, so I do not have to describe it further.

We have seen how, after a seemingly unending honeymoon with Marcos, from one day to the next the image of the Philippines started to change in the U.S. press and television because there were U.S. bases in that country and it was becoming difficult to negotiate their extension. We see now how an attempt is being made to hang upon the Greek Government the stigma of Middle East and European terrorism because there are U.S. air bases in that country and there are difficulties in negotiating their extension. They have started to sharpen their knives against Spain because there are also U.S. bases there, and the Spanish Government has demanded a considerable reduction thereof.

There are also U.S. military bases in Panama, and the number of troops and their capability have been increased without Panamanian permission. The Torrijos-Carter Treaties authorize troops only for the defense and protection of the Panama Canal, and Panama has been reporting violations of the treaties and has not allowed irregular forces to be trained there that were hostile to the Nicaraguan Government.

However, in Panama's case there is another element that is of direct interest to the governments represented here. This is an attempt to subject the foreign policy, the internal decisions, the development and order of public institutions, and the judicial procedures of a Latin American country. Today it was Panama and tomorrow it could be any of your countries. Half a century has elapsed since humanity allowed the most horrible annihilation of human and spiritual values by the propaganda ministry of Nazi Germany and its counterparts in Italy, Spain, and Japan.

It is not possible that the governments and people of the American Continent will cross their arms as they watch this spectre reappear. Nobody can deny that humanity is at a crucial moment, that the times that are being lived are decisive to the future of human societies.

On the one hand, there are gloomy perspectives for a world like the one described in George Orwell's work, "1984," where the population made an enemy of the country that had been friendly the day before and the people were controlled by the information media. On the other hand, there is the beginning of the road to men's real liberty which is the definite and permanent (?fulfillment) of the human condition. I am presenting Your Excellencies with this exaggeration as a rhetorical means because it is necessary when taking a position regarding [words indistinct].

In these terms, the Republic of Panama requests the support of the members of the Permanent Council in a manner that is more [words indistinct] and convenient to safeguard the principles of this organization. Mr Ambassadors, let us not remain with crossed arms when a weapon of such destructive power appears, and let us not keep silent when we are faced with a violation of the principles of the institution's charter, particularly those dealing with the interference into the internal affairs of a country and the use of coercion against a country in order to subjugate it. The countries on this continent are all colonies, and they should all join to fight colonialism. Let us not permit new forms of subjugation to be born among the member countries of this organization.

Finally, stressing the temporal extension of the offense, I will quote the words of Panamanian Vice President Roderick Esquivel at the conference of nonaligned states' leaders in Harare, Zimbabwe, in September 1987 [year as heard] with 100 rulers present or represented: I want to call this conference's attention to the emergence of a new threat against the right to self-determination and independence of the peoples. These defenders of obsolete social structures and of [words indistinct] international hierarchies have responded to the movement's progress by adding a new weapon to their arsenals. The principles of nonintervention in other nations' domestic affairs and abstaining from the use of force are being undermined today by the campaigns organized to discredit the faith of a people in its government and in the eyes of the rest, with the unlawful objective of silencing, frightening, weakening, and [words indistinct] domestic political matters and the foreign policy of nations, which cannot make themselves heard with the same strength with which they are being violently attacked.

These campaigns have been justified under the guise of defending democratic ideals, although they really seek only to smash weaker nations and dash their aspirations of being the owners of their own destinies. Today they are being directed against the efforts of the Contadora Group in the search for peace in Central America; they are also being directed against the Panamanians' right to full control of the Panama Canal, and they are being directed toward the destruction of a vital source of income represented by the financial center in my country; tomorrow, they can train their sights on any one of your countries. Thank you very much.

Resolution Passes; Envoy Reacts

PA020322 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Report by Ivan Silva Acuna at OAS headquarters -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Silva Acuna] On OAS permanent council special meeting, called at the request of Panama, has approved a resolution supporting Panamanian Government charges elicited by the recent U.S. Senate resolution.

The OAS permanent council resolution presented by delegations from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Nacaragua, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela reads:

The OAS Permanent Council, considering that:

The Government of the Republic of Panama has reported to the OAS member countries its concern with activities generated outside its territory, which it regards as unacceptable interference in the internal affairs of Panama.

Concerning this, the Panamanian Government has referred to the provisions contained in Articles 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the OAS Charter document.

The Government of the Republic of Panama has based its concern on the fundamental fact that the U.S. Senate approved a resolution on 25 June 1987 that deals with matters exclusively concerning the Panamanian internal jurisdiction.

Considering:

That the OAS Permanent Council must watch over the maintenance of friendly relations among member states.

That good relations among the governments of Panama and the United States is fundamentally important to the due implementation of the canal treaties, which are the primary interest in the hemisphere.

Resolves:

To reaffirm the content and the need for the due compliance of the obligations imposed to the member states by the OAS Charter document.

To reiterate the interest of the OAS member countries in strictly complying with the Panama Canal treaties to guarantee peace on the continent and free and secure transit through the canal.

The U.S. delegate William Price emphatically rejected the charges made during the speech by OAS Panamanian Ambassador Roberto Leyton, and the proposed resolution originally presented by Mexico. He said that the U.S. delegation cannot support a resolution that falsely interprets the foreign policy of the government of President Ronald Reagan, or that repudiates a resolution that expresses U.S. Senate opinions on the human rights situation in a country in this hemisphere.

Pointing to the Panamanian ambassador, Price said that he felt that the Panamanian Government lifted the state of emergency primarily to carry out a demonstration against the U.S. Embassy on Tuesday night and not to reinstate civil rights to Panamanian citizens.

The government of President Reagan, Price said, believes that the participation by Panamanian cabinet ministers and by the president of the government party in the demonstrations is absolutely unacceptable.

However, the U.S. delegate was emphatic when he assured Panama and the inter-American community that his country is totally committed to the obligations it contracted under the Panama Canal treaties signed in 1977 by Presidents Torrijos and Carter.

The text of the OAS resolution was approved by 17 votes. There were 8 abstentions: Costa Rica, Grenada, Haiti, Honduras, Santa Lucia, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, and Antigua and Barbuda. The United States cast the only opposing vote. The Paraguayan delegation did not participate in the voting, because it felt it had sufficient time for an in-depth study of the proposal. Five countries did not attend.

Panamanian Ambassador to the OAS Roberto Leyton comments on the resolution.

[Leyton] First of all, I want to take this opportunity to express to the people who today supported Panama in its cause that we will never be able to repay this [support]. I know that God was with us and that justice is with Panama. We have expressed our view, which represents the stance of the country and people of Panama. I believe that it is important to understand that this resolution, in addition to clearly supporting Panama, is the salvation of the OAS. This resolution reaffirms international principles of law, which are essential for international coexistence.

Mutual respect is the basis for all actions by nations. There cannot be justice and democracy if there is no respect among nations. No one is empowered to determine the criteria of acceptable behavior.

Therefore, I believe that this is a triumph for Panama, for Latin America, and for the free world. Panama has always desired to maintain special and positive relations with the United States because of our historical and contractual links concerning the canal. However, I want to repeat what I have stated today and will continue to state: This is the will of my country and my government. It is the United States turn to understand the position of a small opposing country. I believe that it is important for all countries to establish and conduct relations based on mutual respect. That is why I do not feel any resentment toward the United States. I believe that this chapter has been closed and we must move on. The United States should clearly demonstrate what it stated at the OAS Permanent Council about its intentions to comply with the canal treaties.

[Silva Acuna] The U.S. delegate just said that his government will respect the Torrijos-Carter Treaties.

[Leyton] We hope that it will respect the treaties, which I believe will be welcomed by Panama.

[Silva Acuna] These were remarks made by the Panamanian Ambassador to the OAS Dr Roberto Leyton.

LAT 6 Jul 87

SOUTH AMERICA
ARGENTINA

K 1

INTERIOR MINISTER VIEWS ATTACKS ON UCR OFFICES

PY021233 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0203 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Excerpt] La Plata, 1 Jul (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli said here tonight that there are no indications that the coffin of former president [words indistinct] looted the crypt.

Concerning the recent attacks against the UCR [Radical Civic Union] offices, the minister said: We believe the attacks were staged by people who were actively engaged with the task forces during the repression of subversion. He added that the attacks reveal the participation of groups which operate like those repressive groups of the past. These groups were active in the past and are still active today, therefore, we blame the attacks on them.

During a news conference held at the La Plata Notary Public Association headquarters, where he also lectured on participation within the federal system, the minister said a decision has already been made, and we will strike with all our power and with the strength of our integrity and high morale. He said the attacks were intimidatory actions staged by groups that believe the people can be frightened. I believe, however, the people are mature and will overcome such minor problems. We, he went on, do not rule out any possibilities, and we do not want to blame any specific sector. Yet, we are firmly convinced that these synchronized attacks were staged by people who worked for the task forces during the repression of subversion, because of the unusual, foreign-made, and difficult to obtain explosive -- pentryl trotyl -- which was used. [passage omitted]

Denies State of Siege

PY021843 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1515 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jul (TELAM) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli today denied that the government would declare a state of siege and postpone the 6 September elections as a result of recent criminal actions, particularly the desecration of former president Juan Domingo Peron's tomb.

In response to journalists' questions, Troccoli said the desecration of Peron's tomb was undoubtedly done for political reasons and was part of a rising wave of violence that seeks, through bombings and other criminal acts, to awaken fear and create commotion before the elections.

Stoppage Planned

PY042001 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Excerpts] The CGT [Argentine Confederation of Labor] and the Justicialist Party have decided to hold a stoppage on 6 July beginning at 1400. It will be considered a national day of mourning and a field mass service will be held at 1600 at the intersection of Belgrano and 9 de Julio Avenues in Buenos Aires to express regret for the desecration of President Peron's tomb and body.

Concerning this issue, we must recall that Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli will go to the Chamber of Deputies on 7 July in response to an interpellation yesterday by the Renewal Faction of the Justicialist Bloc during a heated debate in the Chamber of Deputies. the interpellation was the result of the desecration, which was discovered on Monday, 29 June. This action shocked everyone, regardless of political leanings. [passage omitted]

A few minutes ago it was learned that President Raul Alfonsin will meet tomorrow with Senator Vicente Leonidas Saadi to discuss this issue. In addition, Saadi denied press reports that Peron's hands were cut off in 1976. He said Peron's hands were cut off on 10 June 1987. He refused, however, to reveal the source of his information. [passage omitted]

Desecrators Demand \$8 Million

PY042259 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2040 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jul (TELAM) -- In a note addressed to the head of the Justicialist Party, Vicente Leonides Saadi, the desecrators of President Juan Domingo Peron's tomb have demanded \$8 million for the return of Peron's hands, warning that if the request is not met, the hands will be destroyed and pulverized.

A Buenos Aires newspaper published the text of the note addressed to the head of the National Justicialist Council and National Senator for Catamarca, dated 23 June, and signed by "Hermes IAI and the 13." The note says a copy has been sent to the president of the Justicialist Metropolitan Council, Carlos Grosso.

The text of the note reads: On 10 June, the group which I represent amputated the hands of the late Lieutenant General Juan Domingo Peron, whose body lies in a vault at the Chacarita Cemetery, Federal Capital. So, the hands, ring, and sabre of Gen Peron are safely in our possession.

In another passage, the note says that in 1972, the general contracted a debt of \$8 million for services that were subsequently provided to him. The debt was never repaid by Peron or his political successors. Therefore, this is the sum we are demanding for the return of his hands. We are aware that we are confronting the entire country, the note says, adding: We are also aware that if our demand is not met, or if developments unfavorable to our interests should occur, these remains will be destroyed and pulverized, thus leaving the body of the illustrious public figure incompleated for eternity.

Finally, the note states that if by 15 July of this year, this operation is not completed, the hands and sabre will be destroyed and pulverized. To prove the authenticity of this demand the group attached half of the letter written by the widow of the general, Mrs Maria Estela de Peron, which was placed on a satin pillow above "what used to be an armored niche" containing the remains of the general.

JAUNARENA ON ARMED FORCES REORGANIZATION

PY052351 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Jul 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jul (TELAM) -- Referring to the reorganization of the Armed Forces, Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena said his ministry is working intensely on this. "We have been conducting detailed studies and will soon be able to present more concrete proposals."

Minister Jaunarena made this statement at the end of the ceremony celebrating the 180th anniversary of the Patricios Infantry Regiment. Referring to reorganization plans, he mentioned the Air Force plan of relocating all units in Ezeiza, thus placing El Palomar and Moron at the disposal of the public. He also said the plan of incorporating volunteers in the Navy, and the new career plan to be implemented in the Army beginning next year, show that "we are considering a modernization of the Armed Forces, and several measures are being adopted in this regard."

When asked about the possibility of reassigning former Lieutenant Colonel Aldo Rico -- who led the Holy Week rebellion -- to his former position, Minister Jaunarena said that Rico's case is being considered by the courts. He said there have been rumors of a petition for the withdrawal of the charges, but the decision will have to be made by the judge. He added that so far he has received no communications on the issue.

Jaunarena also denied the rumor that former Major Jorge Barreiro, who started the April incident, continues to serve in the same unit as Cordoba, where he refused to testify before the courts. Jaunarena concluded by saying that the Army chain of command has been restored, and that respect for the chain of command is a basic principle that orients the discipline of the Armed Forces, and thus applies to its three branches.

OFFICIAL RESIGNS IN DISAGREEMENT WITH DUE OBEDIENCE

PY301907 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1546 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Jun (NA) -- Professor Alfredo Bravo today submitted to President Raul Alfonsin his resignation from the position of under secretary of teachers' affairs because he felt "offended" by the Supreme Court decision "releasing people who have been sentenced after they had been found guilty of torture" during the antirsubversion struggle.

Bravo told reporters at Government Palace that "President Alfonsin was concerned. He told me that he could not interfere in the decisions of the courts, and he thanked me for what I did as under secretary." He said: "I gave President Alfonsin my letter of resignation along with part of the Federal Court ruling certifying that I was tortured." Bravo added: "I made this decision because I, like other citizens, am offended by the Supreme Court decision. I am resigning to return to regular party activities."

After the meeting with Alfonsin today, Bravo told reporters: "I am going to be an active member of the Human Rights Permanent Assembly and of the Argentine Socialist Federation, which is my political party." [passage omitted]

LAT 6 Jul 87

S O U T H A M E R I C A
BRAZIL

M I

70 BUSES DAMAGED, 50 PEOPLE INJURED IN RIO RIOTS

PY011923 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] More than 70 buses were destroyed or burned, and nearly 50 people were injured during yesterday's incidents in downtown Rio de Janeiro when a demonstration that began in the morning turned into a general riot.

The demonstration was staged as a protest over the 50-percent increase in urban bus fares charged by private companies. It began at Cinelandia and spread along Rio Branco Avenue to other streets in downtown Rio de Janeiro. Later, demonstrator blocked traffic and started throwing rocks and burning buses. This forced the few policemen present at the site at the beginning of the demonstration to ask for reinforcement. The Military Police who came to help, immediately started to fight the demonstrators. Soon a large cloud of smoke covered the downtown area and shops closed because of looting.

Police arrested dozens of people. Nearly 50 people were treated in downtown hospitals, most had suffered nervous breakdowns or were injured by stones. In view of the seriousness of the situation, Army troops later occupied strategic points of the city center. However, at the end of the night, buses started running again, but charged the old fares because Judge Evaldo Correa de Souza, from the second court, canceled the previously authorized increases.

SARNEY DISSATISFIED WITH DRAFT CONSTITUTION

PY030318 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2300 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Interview with President Jose Sarney by unidentified reporters at the Brasilia Air Force base on 2 July -- recorded]

[Text] Speaking at the Brasilia Air Force base today, President Jose Sarney said he is not satisfied with the draft constitution produced by the systematization committee. Before leaving for Acre to meet with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, President Sarney talked with reporters and gave his opinion on the draft submitted by the committee.

[Sarney] Like everyone else, I have the right to express my opinion on the draft constitution produced by the Constituent Assembly. Taking into account the manner in which this draft was drawn up, and considering that it is the work of a systematization committee, I believe it is not satisfactory as a draft constitution, because it has no unity.

[Question] What is your opinion of Senator Jose Richa's proposal?

[Sarney] I have just said that it is the president of the Constituent Assembly who should pass judgment on the reasons that prompted Senator Richa to formulate his proposal. I am not aware of such reasons.

[Question] Will you ask the leaders of the Democratic Alliance to support any specific position, on behalf of Planalto Palace, within the Constituent Assembly?

LAT 6 Jul 87

M 2

SOUTH AMERICA
BRAZIL

[Sarney] There is no specific position that Planalto Palace would like the leaders to defend. Planalto Palace is a building with a structure and foundations [reporter tries to interrupt, but Sarney continues] ...consequently, the president, like everyone else, is responsible for giving a good constitution to our country.

SARNEY, PERU'S GARCIA ARRIVE IN RIO BRANCO

PY022318 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Brazilian President Jose Sarney and Peruvian President Alan Garcia have arrived in Rio Branco, Acre State. A few minutes ago at 1630 local time, 1830 in Brasilia, the two presidents arrived at the Pinheiros Hotel, where they will be staying.

In a few minutes, at 1730 local time, the two presidents will hold their first working meeting at the Acre government palace. At this meeting Presidents Sarney and Garcia will sign a document -- the Rio Branco Declaration -- in which they will ratify the Amazon Cooperation Treaty. This document will emphasize bilateral cooperation between the two countries, especially in the sectors of health services, reforestation, preservation of the environment, agriculture and livestock, border trade, scientific and technological research, and improvement of navigable rivers in the region.

Tonight at 2100, President Sarney will give a dinner for President Garcia at the hotel where they are staying.

Sign Rio Branco Declaration

PY040202 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Jul 87 p 5

["Text" of Rio Branco Declaration signed by President Jose Sarney and Peruvian President Alan Garcia in Rio Branco, Acre State, on 2 July]

[Text] Motivated to strengthen relations between our countries, we met on 2 and 3 July 1987 in the cities of Rio Branco and Puerto Maldonado, in the Brazilian-Peruvian border region.

We reassert the spirit of peace and fraternal cooperation that characterizes relations between the two countries, as well as the desire to demonstrate, with facts, the priority our governments attach to their border territories and to implement a plan of action to boost bilateral relations in the Amazon region, promoting the development of the border region between the two countries.

We reaffirm the common conviction that cooperation is essential to the progress of the Amazon territories of both countries, promoting greater integration between them and complementarity of the economies, thus ensuring the economic and social development of their populations.

We reassert the priority our governments attach to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, whose provisions and mechanisms guarantee the exclusive responsibility we have to the countries that signed the treaty, regarding the conservation and exploitation of the natural resources of the Amazon territories under the national sovereignty of our respective countries.

We have decided to intensify our efforts to speed up the process of subregional cooperation and to reach agreements and understandings for the development of the various aspects of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, particularly those regarding river navigation, waterway improvements, health services, reforestation, environmental preservation, roadway connections, border trade, agricultural and livestock production, transit of people, goods, and vehicles, tourism, scientific and technological research, consular cooperation, and all forms of complementarity capable of reinforcing the measures provided for in our respective national plans.

We reiterate the two countries' special interest in exploring and promoting adequate forms of cooperation aimed at improving the navigability of the Amazon river system in accordance with provisions of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty and existing bilateral instruments.

We concur that the states and departments in the respective Amazon territories require special assistance programs to improve the standard of living of their inhabitants and to provide essential health services. To that effect, we agree that appropriate national sectors of Brazil and Peru, acting in coordination with respective regional institutions, should study the implementation of a cooperation program to expanding existing health care services.

Sarney Views Meeting, Riots

PY040236 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Speaking on the Chatting by the Radio program today, President Jose Sarney referred to recent incidents in Rio de Janeiro. He said that violent groups are trying to destabilize the country and run roughshod over the democracy we have achieved with so much effort.

The president began his speech, however, by referring to the meetings he held with Peruvian President Alan Garcia, yesterday in Rio Branco, and today in Puerto Maldonado, on the other side of the border.

[Begin Sarney recording] Peru, like Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil, is a country that has pulled itself out of an authoritarian regime, to become a powerful democracy.

The new Latin American democracies, through the freedoms of their people, and through cooperation and integrated development, are overcoming problems and giving new hopes to the people. This time, we are strengthening the ties between Brazil and Peru, which are joined along a lengthy border in the Amazon region. Beginning now, our two countries will increase their contacts and cooperation.

I am very confident in the results of the talks I began with the young and enthusiastic Peruvian president, Alan Garcia. We are giving priority to Latin America, which is a pillar of my government's foreign policy, a policy which is conducted with independence and in accordance with the national interests. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Concluding his speech, President Sarney said he remains firm in his position, and will not permit disorder in the country.

[Begin recording] In conclusion, I want to say a final word about the incidents in Rio de Janeiro, about the attack I suffered in Rio. I know you are all looking forward to this.

No one knows more than I do how tolerant I have been. Several times I have been accused of being too patient. I am also aware that I have conducted a serious government, and have been continuously concerned about the dignity of the post I hold. I have never done anything evil to anyone and I have never used power for any coercive purpose. I can say, as a great statesman once said, that I have never stuck a thorn in anyone's side.

Thus, these violent groups, which are unprepared for democratic life, and which caused Brazil to undergo 20 years of exceptional rule, are returning to destabilize the country, and to run roughshod over the democracy we are trying to consolidate with so much effort, with the understanding and assistance of the Brazilian people, and with the many sacrifices we have made during the economic problems that were added to the political problems. [passage omitted]

ARCHER ON U.S. SUSPENSION OF RESTRICTIONS

PY020118 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Jul 87

[Text] The decision of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to suspend commercial restrictions against Brazil and to lift one of the measures taken because of the Brazilian computers market policy has not caused any surprise.

According to Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer, the U.S. Administration has decided to consider the market growth and the multiplication of foreign companies in Brazil. Archer added that the U.S. Government decision is the result of a lengthy negotiation with Brazil that began in September 1985.

MINES MINISTER COMMENTS ON ANGRA I LEAK

PY010050 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 30 Jun 87

[Report by Vanessa Malta]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Regarding the defect in the reactor of the Angra I nuclear powerplant that was detected last week, Mines Minister Aureliano Chaves stated that the fault does not jeopardize the nuclear system.

[Begin Aureliano Chaves recording] The problems that have affected Angra I have been more of a civil engineering nature rather than a nuclear nature. However, the most recent defect was predominantly of a nuclear nature. There was a small leak of radioactive water, but it had such a small radioactive content that it cannot be described as a defect in the nuclear system. [end recording] [passage omitted]

PINOCHET SPEAKS AGAINST MARXISM, COMMUNISTS

PY040355 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Captain General Augusto Pinochet, the chief executive, said in Los Andes, quote, I am in this position because God put me here, unquote.

At the Los Andes gymnasium, Pinochet presided over a ceremony to dedicate a housing project within the framework of a tour he is making through the 5th Region.

[Begin Pinochet recording] This is a greeting from the chief executive to the men supporting him, to the men working for Chile: We are working together. I am observing this scene from above because God put me there; Providence or destiny, whatever you call it, has put me there. I appreciate working with you, putting our ideas and efforts together to achieve greatness. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Pinochet referred to the fact that 1988 and 1989, the years of national decision, are very close. In the city of Quillota, he called upon the entire citizenry to close ranks behind the principles advocated in the Constitution. Pinochet said now that 1988 is approaching, the country requires the final strengthening of its institutionality. In order to achieve this, we require the exercise of new civic practices and not the irresponsible practices of political chicanery which characterizes those who prompted the institutional crisis that ended on 11 September 1973.

It is strange that these politicians who led the country to the brink of the abyss are now surrendering themselves to the Marxists and communists, and have not learned anything in the past few years. We now see how they are acting. They are reaching agreements and making contact with alliances -- no matter what alliances, Marxist or non-Marxist. However, they believe they will benefit in the end, Pinochet said.

The chief executive emphasized that the political naivete characterizing these politicians proves that Marxism in Chile has infiltrated and divided our ranks. Marxists have found that the people of Chile do not accept Marxist policy, and that masses of women, men, workers, and youths are willing to fight communism. Pinochet added that everyone knows about the strategy of the Communist Party. On the one hand, the communists want to participate in the democratic institutions to undermine the system and destroy it from within. On the other hand, the communists act through their paramilitary cells, spreading violence and death. This is Marxism. Thus, we have a duty to assume responsibilities and denounce the treacherous enemy, either repudiating it in the political arena or rejecting it in the universities, because it seeks to destroy the democracy we are establishing, Pinochet concluded.

Socialist Party Responds

PY042323 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1433 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Santiago, 3 Jul (EFE) -- Richardo Nunez, secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party, today responded to comments made by President Augusto Pinochet. Nunez said: "We challenge him to submit to a popular, free, open, and competitive election, and we will see who the Chilean people elect."

Pinochet recently harshly criticized Marxists and socialists, whom he accused of trying "to impose on us again their unsuccessful socialism under a clumsy disguise."

Nunez said General Pinochet has shown "his hatred for all the popular political parties." He added that the country bears witness to "the implacable physical, ideological, and political persecution unleashed against the Chilean left." Nunez said that Gen Pinochet, "taking advantage of a position he has usurped and in which he hopes to remain indefinitely, is trying to disqualify politicians who, despite implacable persecution, are finding support among the great national majorities." Nunez added that Gen Pinochet "can only win in war, confrontation, and polarization." He concluded by saying that the socialists offer Chileans the path to free elections, and a program for democracy and change, adding that the example of Salvador Allende is the best guarantee.

DEL VALLE DELIVERS COMMUNIQUE TO U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY040154 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has rejected recent comments by high-ranking U.S. Government officials concerning Chile, and has described them as unfair, and as meddling in domestic affairs. In this respect, Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle has delivered a communique to U.S. Ambassador to Chile Harry Barnes at the Foreign Ministry.

The communique, which was released to the press by Foreign Ministry spokesman Uldaricio Figueroa, refers to recent comments by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Elliott Abrams, and by U.S. State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley. Abrams said Chile is experiencing a crucial time and that U.S. has the clear goal of supporting a transition to full democracy in Chile as soon as possible. Oakley referred to the slowness of the Chilean authorities in investigating the case of the torched youths and the lack of cooperation in the case involving the killing of Orlando Letelier.

The Foreign Ministry said these opinions are a clear case of meddling in Chilean domestic affairs, and it regretted that U.S. officials insist on making this type of comment.

After receiving the communique, Ambassador Harry Barnes told the press that it is legitimate for any government to express concern, and this is what U.S. officials have done regarding Chile.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ON U.S. AMBASSADOR'S COMMENTS

PY030213 Santiago Universidad de Chile Television Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Referring to comments by U.S. Ambassador to Chile Harry Barnes, Chilean Attorney General Ambrosio Rodriguez has pointed out that it is incomprehensible for a high-ranking U.S. Government official to claim he is unaware of the existence of certain documents on the Letelier case.

[Begin Rodriguez recording] Since the U.S. Government is the plaintiff in the extradition proceedings, it is incomprehensible, to say the least, for a high-ranking U.S. Government official to publicly claim he is unaware of such extremely important circumstances.

The following court rulings confirm this statement and aggravate this unawareness:

- A. A judgment passed by military prosecutor Rolando Melo on 26 December 1980;
- B. A ruling handed down by a military judge on 30 December 1980;
- C. A ruling handed down by the military court on 15 September 1981;
- D. A ruling handed down by the Supreme Court on 14 January 1982;
- E. A ruling handed down by a military judge on 24 October 1985;
- F. A ruling handed down by the military court on 22 May 1987: and point 20 of a ruling handed down by the Supreme Court. In this case, I repeat, the U.S. Government was one of the parties involved. The ruling expressly mentions the existence of an agreement between Mr (Silver), the U.S. prosecutor for the District of Columbia, quote acting as U.S. representative unquote, and a Chilean Government official. It was signed on 7 April 1978 in Washington and also included in the records. [end recording]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON RAIDS IN SANTIAGO

PY030313 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] In view of media reports on raids conducted in different zones of the metropolitan area over the past few days, the Government Social Communications Agency [DINACOS] has issued the following communique:

- A. Raids are carried out in compliance with broad orders given by the appropriate judicial authorities, and in accordance with the current law on control of weapons and explosives, and on terrorist activities.
- B. These raids are carried out in specific areas previously established by the appropriate judicial authority.
- C. This means that the raids to find and identify suspects are carried out by sectors and not at pre-established homes.
- D. This operation of controlling homes is conducted by Carabineros and Investigative Police personnel, by cordoning off the area under investigation. This procedure is carried out regularly in accordance with the current laws.

In conclusion, it is appropriate to ask the people to understand and cooperate with these measures, which seek to safeguard internal security and prevent situations that could adversely affect community interests.

STUDENT RIOTS ROCK CARACAS, OTHER CITIES

PA032044 Paris AFP in Spanish 1907 GMT 3 Jul 87

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jul (AFP) -- Young people have been protesting the death of two students for the past 48 hours by carrying out street riots in Caracas and in western Venezuela cities.

In Merida, a university city located 650 km southwest of Caracas, the Army raided student residences, arrested many people, and, with the assistance of reinforcements sent by President Jaime Lusinchi, took control of the city to avoid the spread of riots, but as of noon today, two places of unrest remained.

Trujillo and Valera, to the north, are enduring a tense calm following Thursday's violence, which included the fire in the local headquarters of the governing Democratic Action Party after a university student was shot to death and four others were wounded in unclear circumstances. Afterwards, the police battled students trying to build barricades around their schools.

In San Cristobal, in the country's southwest, some groups set fire to a vehicle and paralyzed traffic this morning but the authorities quickly took control of the situation.

In Caracas there were strong clashes between university students and the police in Venezuela Square, in the capital's heart. In Caracas' historical area, students from the Fermin Toro Secondary School paralyzed traffic and confronted the police in protest over the shooting and death of a student from that school 2 days ago in a western neighborhood of this capital. According to the authorities, the young lady was killed by a sniper who the police have nothing to do with. The students, however, are blaming political police agents on motorcycles [motorizados] for the killing.

The police have taken note of reports of unrest in Maracay (100 km west of Caracas) and of fears of explosions of unrest in the country's eastern cities. The unrest was rekindled only a few hours after the government and student leaders reached an agreement that satisfied student demands in exchange for the lifting of fasts that had already placed 50 young men on hunger strikes throughout the country.

Top police chiefs and Interior Minister Angel Ciliberto were meeting at 1700 to evaluate the situation and the presidential order to squelch the riots.

5 Policemen Wounded

PA032030 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 3 July 87

[Text] Caracas, 3 Jul (AFP) -- Interior Minister Jose Angel Ciliberto reported that five policemen were wounded today during the wave of student disturbances that shook Caracas.

Ciliberto confirmed that there were also disorders in Valencia, an industrial city in central Venezuela, and the Andean cities of Trujillo and Merida.

A student was shot dead yesterday during violent disorders. This worsened the tensions.

Ciliberto said that two officers and three policemen were wounded by gunfire in areas near the Caracas University campus. "Hooded professional agitators attacked the policemen with rifles," the minister said. He added that the demonstrators also stoned buildings and tried to burn cars and buses. He reported that the police arrested five hooded individuals.

General Marco Adolfo Pacheco, commander of the metropolitan police, said that policemen are guarding the Caracas commercial areas, which hooded individuals tried to burn at noon. The police chief reported the presence of snipers near the university campus.

Meanwhile, Miguel Angel Contreras Laguado, governor of Caracas, reported that today at dawn the metropolitan police made a "home visit" to the Luis Caballero Mejia Politechnic Institute, where 17 people were arrested. The authorities, he added, found 13 Molotov cocktails, textile fibers to make wicks for these "cocktails," kerosene to light them, a revolver, rifle cartridges, paper, drug wrappers, poster paper, and megaphones. "The establishment was used as an operations base for professional agitators, and that is why the Education Ministry suspended its activities," Contreras Laguado said.

2 Cities Under Military Control

PA050303 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2353 GMT 4 Jul 87

[Text] Caracas, 4 Jul (EFE) -- Official sources confirmed that the Andean cities of Trujillo and Merida remained under military control today following the disturbances that have broken out in both places.

Merida was the scene on Friday of multiple clashes between police and Andes University (ULA) students, which led to fires and lootings of various businesses in that city.

The death of student David Viniera in Trujillo during one of the disturbances started violent protests by the Merida students, who clashed with police in several areas of the city. Viniera was shot in one of the protests over the detention and possible indictment of several students identified by local authorities as alleged participants in subversive activities.

Following the incidents, Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi reported that he would order permanent surveillance in the cities affected by violence to avoid groups of "professional agitators" from taking advantage of the situation.

Caracas is not removed from the tensions within higher education circles: The students there have joined the protests that emerged in other places following the death of the Trujillo student. Official spokesman have called upon the students to put an end to their attitude and to seek a peaceful agreement to end the violence.

Edmundo Chirinos, dean of the Central University of Venezuela (UCV), called on all groups to start a joint action and put a stop to acts of public violence "that benefit no one."

Local newsmen have said that the disturbances have caused losses in the millions [currency not specified], which have still not been calculated, and also endanger the completion of the current UDO [Eastern University] school semester.

Unofficially it has been reported that all over the country more than 200 people have been detained in these disturbances and some 50 people have been injured.

LUSINCHI SWEARS IN NEW DEFENSE MINISTER

PA050244 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Report by Martin Pacheco -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi has vigorously denied that there was any personal or political influence on the military promotions recently approved by the Venezuelan Congress. At the swearing in of new Venezuelan Defense Minister General Eliodoro Guerrero Gomez, President Lusinchi said the military promotions strictly followed military laws and regulations. The swearing in of the new defense minister took place very early in the morning at the Mirror Room of the Miraflores Palace. The cabinet and numerous guests attended the ceremony. President Lusinchi swore in General Guerrero Gomez. In a brief speech, President Lusinchi welcomed the new minister and expressed his recognition of the creative, patriotic, and constant work carried out by outgoing General Cardozo Grimaldi. The new defense minister explained his plans for the work that he begins today.

[Guerrero] "First, we need to revise the plans that are being developed and expand some of them and of course implement those that are needed in the fields that deal with the preparation and training of our men." A few minutes later at the central courtyard of the Defense Ministry, the installation ceremony took place. Following statements by the new and outgoing defense ministers, President Lusinchi delivered the main speech. President Lusinchi talked extensively about the role of the Armed Forces in the country's development, the Army's technical level, the nation's respect for the armed services, and the mechanisms for military promotions. There have been many comments on the selection of the Army officers who were eligible for promotion. President Lusinchi wanted to clear all doubts in this regard.

[Lusinchi] "The current set of rules includes the entire professional career of those eligible for promotion. The old system only covered the performance of officers and professional sub officers in their last rank. The change creates a more fair and overall assessment for promotions. The current assessment system for promotions establishes a table of credits to quantitatively assess outstanding professional performances and officers' and professional sub officers' career initiatives. That allows for an objective examination and evaluation of their merits. The old system led to the subjective handling of those aspects by the various [words indistinct]. "In addition, President Lusinchi said that concerning the military, and as commander in chief of the Armed Forces, he neither shares nor delegates his responsibilities, but fully exercises them.

[Lusinchi] "I reject disrespectful and thoughtless statements about the participation or meddling of others in fields that in full exercise of my constitutional power I direct with full responsibility and autonomy and with perfect authenticity and with the respect that the Armed Forces deserve. I vigorously state so now." Finally, President Lusinchi expressed his trust in the Armed Forces' integrity and said that uniformed men currently fully guarantee our sovereignty and the defense of the country's institutions.

